

Tokyo War Criminals Listed

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WEATHER

Sunny
And
Mild

Daily Worker

★
Edition

Vol. XXII, No. 219

New York, Wednesday, September 12, 1945

(12 Pages) Price 5 Cents

CIO 'BIG 3' LAUNCH WAGE RAISE DRIVE



Japanese Burrow: Machine lathes 100 feet below the Atsugi Airfield in Japan are being inspected by American soldiers. This was part of a six-mile city of tunnels, supplied with clothing, classrooms, bathtubs and tons of food. It had a miniature railroad. It was there the Japanese naval force had its headquarters and kept away from B-29 bombs.

Steel and UE Ask \$2 a Day To Maintain 'Take-Home'

By GEORGE MORRIS

The "Big Three" unions of the CIO, representing approximately 2,750,000 members, yesterday moved for a nationwide drive in their industries to raise wages \$2 a day.

The action, notifying employers for conferences to reopen the wage clause in union contracts, is believed to be the result of last week's meeting in Washington of the presidents of the three unions.

They are presidents Philip Murray of the United Steelworkers of America; Albert J. Fitzgerald of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine workers, and R. J. Thomas of the United Automobile Workers.

The steel workers made public their unanimous resolution demanding a raise of 25 cents an hour, immediately upon adjournment of a joint meeting of the National Wage Policy Committee, the general executive board and national officers at Pittsburgh. A million members are affected by the decision.

The major steel companies were asked to meet the union on Sept. 25, Mr. Murray announced. The executive board of the USA will meet today to implement the decision with plans for a drive and mobilization.



MURRAY



R. J. THOMAS



FITZGERALD

TO REPLACE OVERTIME

The resolution declares that the raise is needed to make up the loss in take-home pay due to elimination of overtime and other wartime wage factors.

A few minutes later, the general office of the United Electrical at New York announced that a similar demand will be served on employers of some 750,000 workers. Those affected cover the chain of General Electric and Westinghouse plants, substantial sections of the General Motors system and hundreds of smaller firms.

Plans for the wage drive of the UE were already laid at a meeting of its general executive board and policy committee which just ended at Cleveland.

The UE's letter sent to 500 locals in 22 states, also stressed that makeup of the loss in take-home pay is the objective. The locals were instructed to take immediate steps for the demand.

The UAW's executive board was still in session at Flint, Mich., as the Daily Worker went to press, but there seemed little doubt that the great strength of this largest of America's unions will be marshaled for a similar demand.

The "Big Three" lead is expected to quickly bring in line the rest of the CIO and to swing AFL unions too for an offensive and organizing campaign to take the steam out of a wage-cutting movement of the employers.

Strengthening the fight of the unions is the position taken by the President in his recent message stressing that the maintenance of earnings is necessary to maintain purchasing power for our expanded economy.

**Senate Group
Votes to Bar \$25
Aid to Jobless**

—See Page 3

Policy on Korea Stirs Wide Protests in U.S.

Protests mounted yesterday in this country against the Korean policy of American occupation authorities. Representative Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., wired Secretary of State Byrnes yesterday declaring that "the news that the former Japanese Governor General is to remain at his post in charge of Korea is astounding." Even the New York Times, inclined to be cautious if not ultra-conservative on such matters, yesterday strongly condemned

American military tendencies to be "soft" with the "colonial riff-raff of Japan," meaning the Japanese authorities in Korea.

In Washington the action of the Army authorities and the State Department was reported to be far too raw for other public officials.

The New York Herald Tribune launched a broadside against the whole MacArthur concept of "ruling through the Emperor," the reflection of which in Korea is of course "ruling through the Emperor's agents of oppression."

The New York Post protested bitterly against our aiding to keep in power "as evil and murderous a band" as ever tortured "a peaceful, democratic people."

CAIRO FLEDGE

The little land which abuts out from the Asiatic mainland was promised its independence at the Cairo conference. The solemn statement made by the late President Roosevelt. Winston Churchill for Great Britain and Chiang Kai-shek for China declared, "in due course Korea shall become free and independent." And yet, the first act of the American occupation chief, Lieut. Gen. John R. Hodge was to state that the Japanese officials and police would continue to rule and control the Koreans. They would do so "for" the American occupation troops and "under their direction," but they would do it just the same.

These are the Japanese terror squads which killed and terrorized the Koreans patriots and people for years. They are the same outfit which fired upon the Korean men, women and children last week as they rushed to welcome the Americans to what they thought was the liberation of their native land.

This last thought moves the Times to indignation. "Must the

Koreans bow to the police who fired on the procession that started to meet and welcome the Americans at Jinsen?" It asks with heat.

Although Koreans in Washington declared that the people of their country "carry a dagger in their hearts for the oppressors," Gen. MacArthur showed little heed for their views or the protests of American public opinion. In his decree on Korea Monday he warned the Koreans against creating "disorder," a strange and ominous warning particularly when the brutal Japanese police were put in control.

The rising protests in the country's responsible press and from the people indicate that the United States will have to change its entire policy toward Japan and Korea and keep its pledges made to the latter country at Cairo. The Herald Tribune has said sharply that we must decide whether we are raising up the "samurai sword or democracy."

The louder the people speak out against the State Department-MacArthur-Hodge position, it is clear, the quicker will it be changed. The strengthening of fascism and colonial oppression in Asia must not be the role of the United States.



TORTURE CLUB: Privateer Pilot Comdr. Charles E. Houston, 33, of Park Rapids, Mich., holds in his hands a bludgeon the Japanese used against Yank prisoners at the Ofuna torture camp near Yokohama. Comdr. Houston was shot down over the Yellow Sea and made captive.

Tojo Shoots Self To Avoid Arrest

TOKYO, Sept. 11 (UP).—Gen. Hideki Tojo, instigator of the Pearl Harbor attack and of the Pacific war, shot himself in the stomach today when told he was being arrested as a war criminal.

"I assume responsibility for the war," he said. "I now realize it was bad for the people. I am now happy to die. Banzai."

Six hours later, he arrived at the U. S. Army's 98th Evacuation Hospital in Yokohama, still alive after a number of transfusions of American blood. American doctors said he might recover.

The war lord apparently acted on the spur of the moment.

He was locked alone in the study of his home in the suburbs of Tokyo, 12 miles from the city proper, when he pressed the muzzle of a .32-caliber pistol to his abdomen and pulled the trigger.

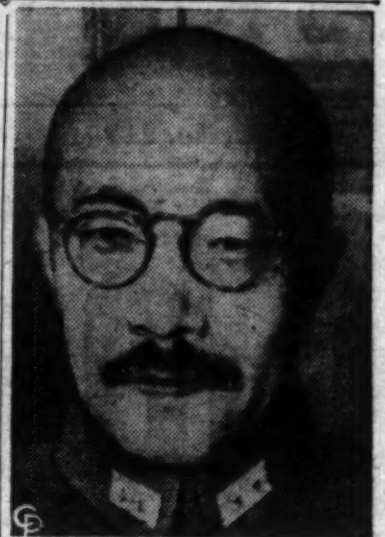
The bullet ripped through the left part of the stomach below the heart and came out through his back. It made a gaping six-inch wound from which blood bubbled.

GETS PLASMA

He was seated in a low chair, legs crossed in the hara kiri position. He wore a white sports shirt and khaki military whipcord trousers with high boots.

When a Japanese doctor, Tame-mitsu Ebara, arrived, he administered first aid, but refused to do more because Tojo had said he wanted to die.

An American ambulance arrived, bringing Capt. James Johnson, Newark, N. J., a physician attached to the First Cavalry Division. He had Tojo removed from the chair to a cot. He sewed up the wound.



GEN. TOJO
Prefers Bullet

Bandages were applied the abdomen and back, where the bullet emerged. Tojo received one unit of blood plasma and a shot of morphine.

Johnson remarked that the bullet may have nicked the lower edge of the heart, but that wouldn't be fatal if the heart lining was not punctured.

"He has a pretty good chance of being saved," he said.

Johnson was assisted by First Lt. Frank Aquino, Los Angeles, and T/S Dominic Santa Cruz, Westfield, N. J.

Three American soldiers moved the former Premier from the cot to a stretcher, and loaded Tojo into the ambulance.

The ambulance, driven by Santa Cruz, went to a First Cavalry Division First Aid tent near the Meiji shrine. Tojo was barely conscious when carried into the tent. The stretcher was placed on a table under an operating lamp. The lamp wouldn't work. T/4 Richard Widdington, Mount Aida, Ark., administered plasma by flashlight.

Tojo's eyes flickered several times. But he appeared oblivious to the curious corpsmen crowding around. "Who is it?" asked Cpl. Everett Sayre, Racine, O.

"That's him, boy! That's Hideki Tojo. That's what I've been waiting for," answered Lt. Aquino.

"Well, he did a good job of it."

"No, he didn't," Aquino said.

"It was a little low."

In Tokyo caused many to die. Col. Suzuki, commander at Shinagawa, responsible for atrocities committed at that prison camp.

HAW-HAWS ON LIST

(Mutual correspondent Jack Mahon reported by radio that prominent wartime broadcasters over Tokyo radio were ordered arrested, including Charles Kovin and John Holland, Australians; Josiah Van Dijk, a Dutchman and Dr. C. Hamaw, a Siamese.)

The order for the arrests was sent both to the Japanese Government and to American military commanders.

MacArthur Names Top War Criminals in Japan

TOKYO, Sept. 11 (UP).—Gen. Hideki Tojo, who instigated the Pacific war with the sneak attack on Pearl Harbor, attempted suicide today when Gen. Douglas MacArthur put his name at the top of a list of 39 leading Japanese war criminals and ordered their immediate arrest.

MacArthur's war criminal list included all members of Japan's Pearl Harbor Cabinet of which Tojo was Premier and a number of other leading mili-

fair in the cabinet of Premier Kantaro Suzuki.

Tokinori Kaya, Tojo's Minister of Finance.

Adm. Shigetaro Shimada, former Chief of the Naval General Staff, and as Navy Minister at the time directly responsible for Pearl Harbor.

Lt. Gen. Masaharu Homma, commander of Japanese forces in the Philippines in 1941-42 who was responsible for the Bataan "Death March."

Nobusuke Kishi, Tojo's Minister of Commerce and Industry.

Rear Adm. Ken Terashima, his Minister of Communications and Railways.

Michio Iwamura, Minister of

Justice. Kintoko Hashida, Minister of Education.

Kiroya Ino, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry.

Chikahiko Koizumi and Sadaichi Suzuki, Ministers Without Portfolio.

Lt. Gen. Shigemori Kuroda, Japanese Philippines Commander in 1943.

Shozo Murata, Ambassador to the Philippines during the Japanese occupation.

Col. Akira Nagahama, Commander of Military Police who tortured prisoners at Fort Santiago in the Philippines.

Lt. Col. Seichi Ohta, responsible for military atrocities.

Capt. (Dr.) Tokuda Kouda, whose medical "experimentation" on prisoners at the Shinagawa Hospital

Japanese Gag Korean Press

SEOUL, Korea, Sept. 11 (UP).—Korean newsmen charged today that Japanese newspapers here are continuing to publish "material harmful to the interests of Korea" four days after the beginning of the American occupation.

The Koreans asserted they had been denied permission by the Japanese to operate their own newspapers. Only one newspaper publishing in the capital is not owned by Japanese, they said.

Lt. Gen. John R. Hodge said his staff would investigate the situation "right away." At the same time he disclosed that Japanese-owned property will not be confiscated at present.

STUDENTS KILLED

Two students were killed by Japanese police yesterday when they tried to take over the police station. Their action was not in conjunction with a general movement, it was indicative of Korean feeling toward the American policy of leaving Japanese police in office.

Korean sources estimate 35 Koreans have been killed by Japanese police since Aug. 15, but not one Japanese has been killed by a Korean as far as is known. With Japanese still in a commanding position as police over the Korean people, they are regarded here more as the "allies" of America than an enemy.

'Big 5' Foreign Ministers Open Parley

LONDON, Sept. 11 (UP).—Foreign ministers of Great Britain, China, France, the Soviet Union and the United States began their historic conference today.

U. S. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, America's representative, said at a press conference preceding the first meeting that the conferees would prepare peace treaties, first with Italy, then with former enemy countries in Eastern Europe and discuss control of European waterways and any other subjects brought up by agreement of the five Governments.

Control of the atomic bomb and the problems of Germany, Palestine

and India are not on the agenda, he said.

Byrnes said the Allies would make the peace in the same spirit in which they fought the war together. He also pointed out that on many questions which will arise at the conference there are as many different views as nations represented. Byrnes expected the delegates to

complete the drafts of treaties by the end of two weeks, after which the foreign ministers will depart and their deputies will iron out the details.

The Big Five met in rambling Lancaster House, in the stable yard of St. James palace. The delegates began arriving at about 3 p. m. in a drizzle of rain.

Urge Byrnes Aid Yugoslavia on Trieste

Secretary of State James Byrnes was urged yesterday to support Yugoslavia's claims on Italy for Trieste, the Slovene Littoral and Istria. In cables to Byrnes at the London Foreign Ministers conference, the United Committee of South Slav Americans and the American Slav Congress asserted that the Italo-Yugoslav border must be adjusted.

British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin arrived first with his delegation and entered the floodlighted conference room.

Byrnes, flanked by his deputy, James Dunn, Republican foreign affairs adviser John Foster Dulles, Benjamin Cohen, and Walter Brown came next, followed immediately by Foreign Minister Wang Shih Chieh of China; with Dr. Wellington Koo, Hollington Tong and Victor Hoo.

French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault followed.

Last to arrive was Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav M. Molotov.

The meeting adjourned shortly before 7 p. m. after 3 hours and 15 minutes in session.

Senate Body Blocks \$25 Jobless Aid

Bullwhipping the Jobless In Typical Tory Fashion

You can always leave it to the "liberal" Republican Herald Tribune to find a suitable formula for agreement with the most rabid reactionaries.

Take, for example, Rep. Knutson's suggestion at a House hearing that unemployed might have to be "bull-whipped" into accepting jobs at starvation wages. The adjoining cartoon in yesterday's Herald Tribune is a New York echo of the Minnesota congressman's suggestion. Knutson complains that elks were so smart that after a winter's feed on federal alfalfa, they had to be "bull-whipped" back to the range, (or pre-war wages).

Now one can easily understand why so many announcements are made from state employment offices of the great many jobs available but few takers. Every chisler employer has been waiting for this moment to open the gates for new workers at 40 to 50 cents an hour. The employment policy of the average corporation is aimed at rehiring workers at pre-war wages.

The chiseling sweatshoppers and corporation union busters know well that when workers are assured jobless insurance at a level that is reasonably decent, it will be impossible to force sub-standard wages upon them.

This is why the country's business-controlled newspapers struck out like a crazy orchestra, to din it into the public's ear that "free enterprise" is being outraged.

This is why Rep. Knutson wants unemployed "bull-whipped" to take the kind of wages some employers in his state offer and this is why the Herald Tribune bemoans labor's refusal to bend low enough to reach the offered wage level. Starvation is to drive unemployed for the starvation, anti-union wages. Senator Vandenberg, that great "friend of labor" who suddenly

Victims of Over-Evolution



Cartoon from yesterday's Herald Tribune.

gained prominence for a scheme to clamp postwar no-strike shackles on labor's arms, is the hero now for still another proposal. He amended the Kilgore Bill for \$25 for 26 weeks to provide only extension of time but to freeze the present ridiculous rates in most states. The newspaper

campaign aims to build up a "public" atmosphere for the Vandenberg amendments.

If labor isn't aroused in sufficient strength to counter-act this campaign, then it will have to bend as low as the Herald Tribune cartoon suggests.

By ART SHIELDS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The Senate Finance Committee rejected the \$25 a week benefits provisions of the Kilgore unemployment compensation bill at its closely contested session today. The vote was 10 to 8.

But the fight is just beginning. Sen. Harley M. Kilgore (D-W.Va.), the bill's sponsor, told reporters that he was taking the \$25 issue to the Senate floor. And the biggest mass labor delegations Washington has seen since pre-war days are expected in the Capitol from trade unions in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Chicago, Detroit and other cities this month and next.

Preparations for labor motorcades have already begun.

Final committee action will not come till Thursday, but Sen. Walter F. George (D-Ga.), said that today's decisions on the \$25 issue will not be upset. Three absentee committee members would have voted no, he declared.

The bill coming out of the committee Thursday follows the shady compromise proposed by Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg (R-Mich.), in essential respects:

No federal funds will be used to supplement state benefit payments, as Kilgore had proposed in his plans for a \$25 a week maximum.

Federal funds, however, will be used to extend the duration of benefits on the state's weekly rates—to a maximum of 26 weeks. This means in the case of Mississippi, for instance, that payments will be extended from the present 14-week limit to a maximum of 26 weeks.

Vandenberg had urged that Federal funds be used only to extend the duration of benefits. His proposal for a general increase of duration of 50 percent, however, was modified to a flat 26-week limit.

Federal workers and maritime workers will also be covered in the coming bill, asserted Sen. George. The Federal workers will include all civilian Federal workers who were residents of the United States on Dec. 7, 1941. They will get the benefit rates of the states where their work was performed. If working abroad, they will be covered under District of Columbia rates.

Maritime workers will also be

500 From City CIO To Go to Washington

A delegation of more than 500 New York CIO representatives will go to Washington Sept. 13 to press for Congressional enactment of emergency reconversion legislation contained in President Truman's message to Congress.

The delegation will inaugurate a series of mass delegations over a period of a month from all sections of the country, directed by national CIO headquarters in Washington, CIO Council President Joseph Curran revealed.

covered under the District of Columbia rate system, which provides maximum benefits of \$20 a week for 26 weeks. The additional six weeks, bringing the maximum total to 26 weeks, will be financed with Federal funds.

Food processing workers are barred under the George-Vandenberg bill's clauses. George said, however, that the committee still "had a reservation" on cannery workers, indicating the possibility that it will yield to pressure and give them benefit coverage on Thursday.

The 10 to 8 majority was much less than the reactionaries on the committee had expected. Kilgore told reporters at a press conference earlier in the day that only six or so of the committee members had favored any kind of a bill when the measure first came up.

Delegations to Washington and the cries of millions of suddenly disemployed constituents had evidently changed several Senators since then.

Labor legislative representatives are now making plans for the fight which Kilgore will lead on the Senate floor, and other progressives on the floor of the House.

That fight can be won—as Harvey Brown, president of the International Association of Machinists, told this writer yesterday.

KILGORE COMPROMISE

Earlier today Kilgore said he had suggested to the committee that they could make it optional to each state as to whether it wanted to accept government funds to bring the benefit rate up to \$25.

This compromise didn't please either labor or the committee, which rejected it today.

The fight to restore the original Kilgore bill is now the major issue in the Senate, and also in the House, where a companion measure was introduced by Rep. Alme J. Forand (D-RI) in opposition to the weaker Doughton bill, officially sponsored, but actually opposed, by Rep. Robert L. Doughton (R-NC), chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

Rep. Michael Bradley (D-Pa.) began a move today in the House to gain support for the Kilgore measure. Bradley started a round robin in support of the bill to give expression to what he feels is widespread sentiment in the House for action on this minimum program.

Mayor Slaps 'Do-Nothing Reconversion'

By HARRY RAYMOND

If Congress fails to approve President Truman's proposed public works appropriations and take other actions by Nov. 1, 1945 to get industry going and assure jobs for workers, the nation will be in "trouble" by Dec. 1, 1946, Mayor LaGuardia declared last night.

Speaking on WOR's "Reports from Mayors" radio program, LaGuardia said everybody is repeating the words "Reconversion! Reconversion! Reconversion!" But, he added, "not enough has been done about it."

He outlined a fourteen point/reconversion program, which he said has the backing of the U. S. Conference of Mayors, but warned of a crisis if the nation takes a do-nothing attitude.

"The Mayors of American cities have been on their toes," LaGuardia said. "We have been planning, prodding and pleading. We have done all that is within our power. We have brought facts, figures and suggestions to Washington. Give us tools and we will do the job."

BROAD PLAN PROPOSED

LaGuardia outlined the following program:

1. An immediate tax plan providing for expansion, new enterprise and productive investments, with a Congressional declaration of policy indicating a five year tax plan. Assurance of study for uniformity of taxation and abolition of multiple tax collecting agencies.

2. Real parity for the farmer in a definite five year period, with a

or goods not produced in our country.

5. Uniform hour and minimum wage standards and uniform child labor laws throughout the nation.

6. Permanent machinery for the settlement of labor disputes, avoiding unnecessary and costly strikes.

7. Less splurge and waste and more work and economy.

8. Increased national production created by toll and labor and decent standards of living for all, obtained by earnings through work and production.

9. Incentive for brains, production, risk, investment—discouragement for speculation and non-productive spending.

10. Release public roads appropriations.

11. Pass the Wagner - Ellender Housing Bill.

12. Pass the Lea-McCarran Airport Bill.

13. Pass public works appropriation in accordance with President Truman's message.

14. All this by Nov. 1, 1945, or trouble by Dec. 1, 1946.

Garden Rally Held Vital to Davis Election

The Madison Square Garden meeting of the Communist Party next Tuesday will be a "major mobilization in the election campaign."

This was the forceful way it was put by Sam Wiseman, election campaign manager for the reelection of Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, when he was interviewed in his office at 50 East 13th street.

The meeting, said Wiseman, "celebrating 26 years since the founding of the Communist Party," will be asked to give its attention to new and serious tasks.

"Coming immediately after the adoption of a program and policy at the recent emergency discussion and conventions of our whole Party, we must prepare to rally tens of thousands of militant workers, hundreds of thousands of trade

unionists to give leadership to the whole population in the struggle for speedy reconversion and full employment at a high level of income.

"We must prepare to safeguard the living standards of all working people against the greed of unscrupulous monopolies. It will be our job to lead the way in the battle for protection and extension of the rights of all minorities and particularly the Negro people. We have the job of guaranteeing returned and returning veterans full security and to secure the natural unity of veterans and the labor movement.

"The piling up of a tremendous vote on the American Labor Party line to defeat the Dewey-Goldstein and Liberal Party conspiracy and the reelection of Benjamin Davis with a larger vote than in 1945 will be a powerful blow for our program

And a packed Madison Square Garden meeting will help insure such a vote."

British Receiving Nippon Surrenders

SINGAPORE, Sept. 11 (UP).—An official Japanese surrender party of five generals and two admirals arrived in Singapore today for the formal surrender tomorrow to Adm. Lord Louis Mountbatten of stolen territory in southeast Asia measuring a million and one-half square miles with a population of 128,000,000 people.

HONG KONG, Sept. 11 (UP).—Formal Japanese surrender of Hong Kong was postponed again today when Lt. Gen. Hisaichi Tanaka failed to appear.

Rip Goldstein's Alibi for Dewey Soldier Vote Law

GOP mayoralty candidate Jonah Goldstein was hit yesterday from two directions for attempting to explain the low number of soldier ballot applications as "postwar emotional fatigue." Henry Epstein, campaign manager for the O'Dwyer ticket, and ALP Assemblyman Leo Isaacson charged that the real reason was Gov. Dewey's cumbersome election law. Goldstein, they said, was trying to cover up for Dewey.



EPSTEIN

"Jonah does not tell the people how the Democratic legislators and leaders strove in vain to simplify the machinery so that the servicemen overseas could vote more readily," Epstein said.

"Last year, Gov. Dewey had the 'White House' itch and servicemen's votes were overwhelmingly for Roosevelt. Therefore Dewey and his Republican Legislature refused to amend the law so that the servicemen could vote more expeditiously.

"Jonah's latest wall on the servicemen's light registration is a poor attempt to cover up for his new political mentor's lamentable failure. But the returning soldiers, sailors and marines will remember the Republican whale has swallowed Jonah but not so with the voters of New York."

APPEALED TO DEWEY
Isaacson called attention to the fact that last year tens of thousands of New York City voters, as well as the American Labor Party, asked Gov. Dewey to make the soldier vote law more workable, without success.

The cumbersome character of the law, he said, was covered up last year "because the Army and Navy conducted an intensive drive to get men in the armed services to apply for ballots, and 85 percent of the applications... were on these Federal forms."

"This year," he pointed out, "because the Army and Navy are not conducting such a drive the state law has to stand on its own feet. It is now clear that it is unworkable."

He maintained it was a "slur" on the men in the armed forces to charge them with indifference, and that it was Goldstein's "political godfather Governor Dewey" who is "responsible."

"When I fought for a change in

the soldier vote law in the State Legislature last February, it was Gov. Dewey who refused to permit a Republican majority to make any changes," Assemblyman Isaacson charged.

Standard Time Back Sept. 30

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (UP).—The nation can go back to standard time at 2 a. m. on Sunday, Sept. 30, under a bill approved today by the House Interstate Commerce Committee.

Acting chairman Alfred L. Bulwinkle, D., N. C., said he would try and have the House act on it tomorrow. Little, if any, opposition is expected.

The measure was introduced by Rep. Lyle H. Boren, D., Okla., and was one of 50 to abolish war time.

War time, one hour earlier than standard, has been in effect since February 1942. It has been unpopular with many and particularly distasteful to farmers.

To Introduce Bill On 'Sleeping Pills'

ALBANY, Sept. 10 (UP).—State Senator Thomas C. Desmond, Newburgh Republican, revealed plans today to introduce a bill at the next session of the legislature aimed at curtailing the "phenomenal rise" in the number of deaths from "sleeping pills." He said "sleeping pills" are taking 20 lives a month in New York State.

Pharmacists would be required to label packages containing barbiturates with the name of the patient and possession by any other person would be illegal, according to the bill.

Davis Spurs Plan for Harlem Job Conference

Harlem organizations are preparing for a mass job conference in three weeks, it was revealed yesterday by Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.

Davis stated he had been discussing informally the urgent job plight existing throughout the city, especially in Negro communities, with representatives of the Negro Labor Victory Committee, and the National Negro Congress. Unofficial agreement, he said, had been reached on a date for the job conference not later than three weeks ahead, but this will have to await official confirmation when each organization meets.

Action in Harlem should be in collaboration with progressives and labor forces throughout the city, Davis stressed.

"Jobs," he added, "is the atomic issue of this campaign."

Davis also announced he was leading a delegation to Washington Friday. The delegation will meet with various congressional committees and New York representatives and will press for a permanent FEPC, passage of the Murray Full



DAVIS

Employment Bill and expulsion of Bilbo from the Senate.

In discussing the FEPC, Davis recalled that the New York State FEPC had gone into effect July 1, but that nothing of significance had been accomplished by it. He said a query from his office concerning Jimcrow in baseball had elicited the reply that Elmer A. Carter, committee member, was investigating.

"That was back in July," he stated, and continued angrily, "But what is there to investigate?"

"It is about time that the State FEPC announced some success in smashing the worst Jimcrow offenders—that means getting the Giants, Dodgers and Yankees to give equal employment opportunities to Negroes."

Expressing alarm at the attacks on Jews in Brooklyn and the Bronx, Davis felt that "New York should be the first to outlaw Jimcrow and anti-Semitism." He called attention to his resolution now in a City Council committee to set up a city inter-racial affairs committee.

Davis declared he would introduce two new resolutions at the next Council meeting. One resolution will call for action by the Police Department curbing police attacks in Harlem, the other for a special session of the State Legislature to deal with the problem of returning veterans, jobs and reconversion.

A Woman Assists at Helm Of Seamen's Union Paper

By BETH McHENRY

Frances Garth has the distinction of being the first woman to join the staff of the National Maritime Union Pilot, one of America's most widely read labor papers.

Miss Garth, who's a missus in private life with a husband she hopes will return soon from the Pacific, is now the assistant editor of the Pilot. She does layout and makeup, helps map out assignments for the Pilot's writing staff and talks to the constant stream of NMU members who take their paper seriously and bring to it their ideas, experiences and criticisms.

Frances Garth feels at home with the NMU membership. After all, she says, the NMU and I practically grew up together. She was hired by the union back in 1938 soon after the seamen's picket line became the NMU. She was assigned to the Pilot, as a secretary, and spent the first four years of her NMU life on that job. She wanted to be a reporter. She could write and everybody on the staff knew that she was equipped for the job.

"But the Pilot had never had a woman on its staff," she said, "and because the union's membership is almost 100 percent men, it began to look as if neither I nor any other girl could get a break writing for the Pilot."

THEN CAME THE WAR

It was the war, finally, which changed that. The Pilot's male reporters went to sea or into the army and Frances was upgraded to the writing staff. A year and a half later she was named assistant editor.

A New York girl, Frances Garth said she learned about the trade union movement during the depression days when she left high school and tried to get a job. She made the rounds of the agencies and had the sickening experience of finding no post, despite training, willingness and need. She says you'd have to have a wooden head not to believe in unions after that, and she joined the office workers union. Now, of course, she is a member of the Newspaper Guild. She has served as treasurer of the Labor Press Unit of the New York Guild.

"However," she says emphatically, "what I know about trade unionism I learned in the NMU, which is about the best school I know of for the subject."

Frances Garth hasn't much time for hobbies, but spare hours are put into reading. She likes novels and biographies best.

Right now, she's on the anxious side, waiting for her husband to



FRANCES GARTH

come home. He has been overseas for a year and a half. They are six years married, and he is as interested in the labor movement as

Frances. As a social service worker, he was an active member of the State County and Municipal Workers Union.

Admit Evils at Riverdale Orphanage, Plan Relief

By EUGENE GORDON

Executives of the Riverdale Children's Association admitted Monday night that conditions for its 165 orphaned children, mainly Negro, at Riverdale, N. Y., are bad almost beyond belief.

The invited audience, filling the Grand St. Boys Club library, 106 W. 55th St., was told the situation would be remedied at once. Henry R. Murphy, formerly a missionary in the Far East and now executive director of the association, made the main report.

The meeting was called to answer charges made public by Walter Offutt, formerly religious education director, and Mrs. Malvin Proctor, of Yonkers, formerly chairman of the Children's Committee. Mr. Offutt admittedly was fired and Mrs. Proctor dismissed because they took their charges to the press.

Twelve of the 165 children at Riverdale are white. The rest are Negro. Both Mr. Offutt and Mrs. Proctor are Negroes.

Offutt's charges against the city-supported private institution were taken to the press, he declared, only when he found it impossible to get Murphy and other members of the orphanage administration to act. Mrs. Proctor, supporting Offutt's charges and adding some of her own, said she also went to the press only when she saw it was needless to continue her appeal to the institution executives.

SWORN AFFIDAVIT

Offutt, in a sworn affidavit dated July 11, 1945, charged that: (1) "Living conditions for the 'cottage parents' and children are almost beyond belief in their drabness, uncleanliness, unattractiveness, and, yes, dirtiness"; (2) "In the girls' cottage, particularly where I expected to find things a little better, the dirt, filth and unsanitary conditions are almost unspeakable"; (3) "Lack of discipline throughout the institution... is appalling in its completeness"; (4) "There is practically no equipment for the children to use in a recreational program" and "on rainy days the only activity for them is to crowd into the main building, where they roam around restlessly, sadly in need of a program to absorb their attention."

Mr. Murphy and other members of the executive, answering these and Mrs. Proctor's charges, evaded them by pleading that the institution lacked sufficient staff and finances. Nobody denied the charge by Mrs. Proctor that the more than \$300,000 a year received by the institution makes unnecessary its "peny-pinching and niggardliness... when it comes to spending money for the direct comfort and benefit of the children."

Mrs. Proctor's principal indictment of the orphanage administration was reluctantly admitted

by Mr. Murphy when she declared, amidst gasps of amazement, that the institution had hired teenage girls to serve tubercular patients at Yonkers, "House of Rest," despite the fact that the city's Department of Health had spoken against it. Murphy and other members of the executive sat silent.

Mr. Murphy was asked point-blank by a member of the audience whether the children were still employed as attendants at the hospital. He answered that they had all been removed. He was again silent, however, when Mrs. Proctor rose and contradicted him.

Mrs. A. C. Pedotti, chairman of the institution's Committee on Plant, outlined an improvement program she said would be got under way immediately. The orphanage, she added, needed \$600,000 annually.

Housing Crisis Grows as Vets Seek Homes

The housing shortage crisis here has been rapidly growing worse with 2,000 war vets returning weekly, seeking apartments, it was revealed yesterday.

A meeting between Joseph M. Platzker, chairman of the Mayor's Rent Committee, and members of Group 5 of the Savings Bank Association held in Brooklyn, resulted in disagreement among housing experts on ways to alleviate the situation. In addition to returning veterans, thousands of war workers are coming back to town with no jobs and are seeking low-rent housing, it was revealed.

Mrs. Herbert L. Carlebach, chairman of the Officer's Service Housing Division, who attended the Brooklyn meeting, proposed erection of temporary housing until adequate building programs get under way. She also proposed establishment of a national housing agency to survey the field and collate information on rents in principal cities.

Mr. Platzker suggested an immediate remodeling of 10,000 cold water flats and reopening of 25,000 closed apartments in the city. He opposed Mrs. Carlebach's proposals for erection of temporary dwellings as in conflict with the cities' dwelling laws.

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Detroit Plants' One Aim: High Prices

— An Editorial —

Boss Gosser of Toledo

DAILY WORKER and The Worker readers were probably surprised to learn through our series of stories on Toledo that there is a CIO union leader who proclaims that "my staff is reserved for American white men." But it is, nevertheless, a charge long pending against Richard Gosser, regional director and general board member of the United Automobile Workers.

Faction conditions in the UAW and factional protection, unfortunately, have served Gosser for a long time. A GEB decision is still pending on the evidence presented showing that Gosser not only mouths the poison of the racists, but consistently refuses to allow upgrading of Negroes in the plants and, in his own words, would not tolerate a Negro in an official capacity.

This is a strange case for the CIO whose policy and struggle against discrimination is well known. This is especially strange for the great union headed by R. J. Thomas, who has on so many occasions courageously defied those elements that have fostered anti-Negro strikes and other forms of discrimination.

Negro communities everywhere have long held the CIO as one of the greatest contributors to the progress of the Negro people in recent years. Why should this record be marred in Toledo? At this moment, when open-shoppers and wage-cutters put so much hope in promoting racial division, such a blot is especially dangerous.

Gosser's "whites only" policy is part of the general pattern of his program—bossism and stifling of rank and file expression and control, strong arm methods, association with shady political groups and red-baiting. The Negro people of Toledo, in pointing to his lily-white complex, touched the very nerve-cord of a reactionary.

CIO leaders have on many occasions stressed that there is no room for the likes of Gosser in a progressive labor movement. It is time he was cleaned out. It is also time that the issue be faced squarely in the UAW and that the years of struggle for representation of Negro workers in the great union should result in the election of Negroes to the General Executive Board at the next convention.



Philly Mayor Backs CIO Job Rally: CIO leaders get a proclamation from Mayor Bernard Samuel making today "Full Employment Day" in the city of brotherly love. The CIO is sponsoring a big mass meeting in Convention Hall in the evening.

Strike of Milk Truck Maintenance Men Voted

The State Mediation Board announced late yesterday that it was officials in an attempt to ward off the imminent strike. Both sides, the Board declared, had expressed willingness to discuss the issues, seeking to arrange a conference between the milk companies and union.

Engineers, firemen and maintenance men servicing the big milk companies in the New York area voted late Monday night to call a strike at the end of 30 days. Borden's and Sheffields' were two of the 16 milk-

outfits scheduled to be struck if the Milk Dealers' Association does not meet the unions' demands.

The 300 workers involved are members of Local 30, International Union of Operating Engineers, and Local 56, National Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers, both AFL.

Harold L. Luxemburg, attorney for the unions, yesterday, said they had made application to the National Labor Relations Board for a strike vote at the end of 30 days, in compliance with the Smith-Conolly Act.

The unions' demands are a reduction of the work week from 48 hours to 40, wage increases of \$5 to \$7.50 weekly, 11 paid holidays, and

Wainright Resting From Ovations

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (UP). — Jonathan M. Wainright, who endured 39 months of Japanese captivity, was resting up today from a new ordeal—too much acclaim from a grateful nation.

America's newest idol expects to spend today and tomorrow resting and having an abscessed tooth treated before flying to New York for the ovation he will receive there Thursday.

Auto Magnates Seek Big Profits From Unemployment

By ABNER W. BERRY

DETROIT, Sept. 11.—The auto magnates here—and through their lobbies in Washington—are putting up a hot fight for their freedom of motion in the nation's economy. And the heat from that fight is driving the fog of confusion from the reconversion picture.

From day to day, even hour to hour, the unemployment figure changes. Everything is in a flurry. In the past two weeks Ford has laid off 50,000 and

rehired some 22,000. But union leaders insist that the total unemployed figure—250,000—remains the same.

A part of the turnover is due to the wholesale firing of women workers; at other places it is due to firing low seniority personnel and rehiring veterans. In the seeming confusion of this moving picture one thing is clear to every one. The magnates have a program. And it's working now.

They are cutting wages (the CIO points out that the elimination of overtime has cut the autoworkers' take-home pay 28 percent); they are pitting veterans against the unions by hiring inexperienced veterans on machines and using veterans' seniority rights to break down the union system; they are pressuring the USES to refer workers to jobs at lower pay than the ones they left; they are fighting for higher retail prices for automobiles and they are opposed to raising the unemployment benefits. The automobile makers are not confused.

SEEK MONOPOLY PRICES

The main fight of the industry now is to get higher prices.

"The companies really seek a monopoly price," an official of Local 155 UAW stated. "From my knowledge of production costs the 1942 level is high enough."

According to this official and others in the Wayne County Industrial Union Council, the yelp for higher prices is totally unjustified. An official who had worked for the leading companies for years before the organization of the CIO said labor costs per car for the low price field amounted to only \$78 in 1930; they are not over \$100 today.

Stripped of all the non-productive executive salaries and inflated reserves, such an automobile could be mass produced today for less than \$175, he asserted. "Between manufacturer and user there are hundreds of dollars," he pointed out, "and they are looking for still more gravy."

CUTTHROAT TACTICS

Here is the way the industry has functioned in the past as gathered from many sources: There is cut-throat competition in the industry. Everyone gets together on a price for the field, but then each company will watch and spy on each other to steal models and methods.

He who waits the longest will have the advantage of cutting under the pioneer in his field.

One reason that production lagged now was because none was sure of price and waited for the other to see what sort of a break was obtained. In a very definite sense, a business agent told me, you could say that the magnates are striking against OPA prices. That is an added braking device on the wheels of production.

Where are the unemployed to get jobs? Industrial leaders announce blithely that before next spring they will be hiring more workers than at the wartime peak. Hardheaded union men, however, see no such prospect. They point to the fact that the labor force in most of the war plants was over-expanded because the government was footing part of the bill, so that even if they went back to 1940 level of production, private enterprise methods without union intervention would hire less workers by far.

CIO PROGRAM

The CIO here is meeting the emergency with a realistic, militant program. Demands are for \$400 to \$800 severance pay; a 30 percent wage increase; a shorter work week. The realization of these demands coupled with a broad program of public works, the union believes, can bring to Detroit's workers a normal employment picture.

So far the USES, according to a statement from Edward L. Cushman, state director of the WMC, has about 8,000 jobs. Reminiscent of the 1932 days 50 WMC representatives have been sent on a door-to-door canvass for jobs. Another 50 representatives are conducting a telephone drive. Cushman says, however, that the job drive is mainly for war veterans. The 8,000 openings are for skilled construction and reconversion workers.

Housing developments are still in the planning stage, and the most optimistic word to date on public works comes from the Wayne County Road Commission—they will soon have 1,000 jobs lasting for six months.

Unless there is a vigorous fight put up by the unions there will be no jobs in industry for women—not even for those who are heads of families. In plant after plant the

women workers were called together and bluntly told that they could either go into the maintenance department or go home. Large numbers went home and registered their complaint with the union.

The Negro workers in the auto industry have seniority and have maintained their position in the industry. William Valentine, local secretary of the Urban League, knew of no case of discriminatory firing. When the plants closed down everybody went. However, it was pointed out that the Negro workers still face the fight for upgrading. There is a fear that when rehiring begins there will be an attempt to place many of the Negroes who were in production back in the brush and broom brigades.

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Con-Edison Reneges on Back Pay; Workers to Vote on Strike

Consolidated Edison employees will take a strike vote at a mass meeting on September 27, the Brotherhood of Consolidated Edison Employees, CIO, announced yesterday.

Joseph A. Fisher, president of the CIO Utility Workers Union, with which the Con-Ed Workers are affiliated, yesterday placed full blame for the strike situation on the company which he charged with "attempts to evade payment of several million dollars in wage adjustments to its employees."

Mr. Fisher blasted the company's repudiation of its contract with the union "on the false grounds that the identity of the bargaining agent was changed."

The Consolidated Edison employees

voted recently to affiliate with the CIO.

The union head revealed that for nearly a year the Brotherhood has been engaged in negotiations with the company for wage adjustments amounting to \$1,000,000, within the range of the Little Steel formula. Also involved were demands for additional maximum wage raises and a general wage increase of 20 percent.

Ten days ago a meeting of 650 shop stewards voted to take action if the company did not live up to its contract with the Brotherhood and proceed with normal collective bargaining. The union appealed to the War Labor Board, which recommended a collective bargaining elec-

tion. Mr. Fisher termed the WLB's recommendation as meaning "precisely nothing."

Expressing the hope that the Consolidated Edison Co. will awaken to its responsibilities, not only to fulfill its contracts, but toward the community as a whole, Mr. Fisher said:

"Only a management intent on stirring up a labor dispute of vast proportions to evade its financial obligation would take such a position. If the members of the Brotherhood are forced to take extreme measures to insure fair dealing by the Consolidated Edison Co., the blame can be laid at the door of the company's management."

Daily Worker

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY THE
FREEDOM OF THE PRESS CO., INC., 50 East
10th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin
4-7854. Cable Address: "Daily Worker," New York, N. Y.

President—Louis F. Budenz; Vice-Pres.—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.; Secretary-Treasurer—Howard C. Beld
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Registered as second-class matter May 9, 1942, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

The Issue Before the Big Five

IT IS a curious and striking fact that every conference of the big powers is preceded by an artificially stimulated crisis, by a deluge of anti-Soviet rumors, allegations and charges.

This was true before Teheran and Yalta. It is true today on the eve of the London meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Big Five.

Anglo-American intervention in the affairs of the Balkan countries has been accompanied by a series of newspaper stories, at least some of them officially inspired, attacking the democratic governments of Bulgaria and Romania.

And there has even been a systematic effort to make it appear that the Soviet Union is the principal obstacle to full Italian independence.

But if the newspapers are very lively these days with lurid anti-Soviet fantasies, they are very quiet indeed on the situation in Greece. They prefer not to discuss the dictatorship maintained at the point of British bayonets and with apparent American approval.

Shame in the East

And if the State Department is engaged in a self-righteous campaign for what it terms democracy in the Balkans, the American government has thus far followed a policy in the Far East which is the very opposite of democracy.

The anti-Sovieters surely cannot blame the Soviet Union for the shameful events in Japan. Here they seem to have had a free hand. Here is their pattern not only for the Far East but for Europe too.

The Japanese government is being left intact. The power of the big Japanese industrialists is not being challenged. American arms are being used to strengthen the Chiang Kai-shek dictatorship. And worst of all, the brutal Japanese occupation officials in southern Korea are being maintained in power by the United States.

Behind all the apparent complexity of the problems facing the Foreign Ministers of the Big Five, there emerges one overwhelmingly simple issue.

The issue is the same in Europe as it is in Asia. The issue is democracy.

The issue is whether the peoples of Europe are to be permitted to reconstitute their shattered countries along democratic lines without Anglo-American economic and political intervention.

The issue is whether Korea is to be given the independence pledged in the Cairo declaration and whether the democratic forces of Japan are to be encouraged—or whether the Japanese industrial and military leaders are to be permitted to prepare for another war.

It is whether the fascists and their puppets in every land are to receive their just punishment.

Or put it this way: The issue is whether the hope of humanity for lasting peace and social progress is to be blasted by the overwhelming drive for power of the most reactionary industrial and financial circles in Wall Street and London, by their fear of the people in every country, by their hatred of the Soviet Union and their determination to build new cordon sanitaires in Europe and Asia.

The course followed thus far by the United States is deeply disturbing.

If the issues in Europe have been obscured by skillful propaganda the situation in Japan is all too clear. Even such organs of conservative business opinion as the New York Times and Herald Tribune have been moved to uneasy protests against our policy in Japan.

Lippmann's Warning

And Walter Lippmann, a spokesman for the more moderate men of Wall Street, has found it necessary to warn our reactionaries, intoxicated with the heady secret of the atom, that they cannot hope to impose their own governments on Europe or intimidate our allies with the atom bomb.

There are grave problems in the world today. But they are not insoluble. Previous conferences of the big powers have solved problems equally difficult. It is still true as Joseph Stalin said a few days ago, that "conditions necessary for the peace of the world have already been won."

To realize these conditions it is necessary that the big powers maintain that "determination" for a just and lasting peace of which President Truman spoke in his report on the Potsdam conference. And it is necessary that we Americans maintain constant vigilance against the schemes of those in high places who think the atom bomb is a substitute for international cooperation.



NEWS ITEM: U. S. Army occupation commander announces that Japanese officials will be kept in office in Korea to "maintain law and order."

The Truman Program

Purchasing Power--Key Question

by George Morris

THE master-key to reconstruction unquestionably, is the extent of mass purchasing power. Even reactionary big business spokesmen concede this to be the case. But they claim that the purchasing power for prosperity, as they see it, already exists, and they object to policies designed to increase its scope.

How does President Truman's message to Congress meet the problem? The very heart of the 21-point program is a recognition that we must "prop" purchasing power. Most of the points are in one way or another related to this general objective. Any attempt to chop up his message, as reactionaries are planning to do, and merely use certain parts of it, is in reality an effort to scuttle the program as a whole.

In some ways, this program is analogous to President Roosevelt's seven-point stabilization program at the dawn of the war. We have seen the disastrous results of applying only sections of it—sections which reactionaries in control of Congress turned to their own advantage.

The Condition for Economic Expansion

The President, too, says that we are on the threshold of tremendous economic expansion. "But," he adds, "this can happen only if Congress and the administration move vigorously and courageously to deal with the economic problems which peace has created."

He said this as he explained Point 1, unemployment compensation. Asking for \$25 for 26 weeks, he said "nothing would be more conducive to a large-scale cessation of buying than the feeling on the part of displaced war workers that all their income has stopped and their remaining financial resources had to be hoarded."

Equally significant, his Point 2 calls for amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act raising "substantially" the wage minimum. Noting that the 40-cent minimum set eight years ago is very much outdated and many millions are now on substandard scales, Mr.

Truman warned Congress that "failure to correct this situation will slow down, if it will not actually stop, our drive for an expanding market for business and agriculture."

Continuance of a low wage policy "flies in the face of sound public policy," the President declared.

Then the President called for government responsibility for full employment and he reiterated Roosevelt's famous eight-point "Economic Bill of Rights," the first point of which declares for the right to a "useful and remunerative" job, and point 2 of which calls for a right to "earn enough to provide adequate food and clothing and recreation."

So the message runs with respect to aid for veterans, housing development, project construction, extension of social security, aid for small business, extension of foreign markets, and, as our wits would have it, even salaries of members of Congress.

Weaknesses That Undermine Object

Nevertheless, while there is no doubt that the underlying principle in the President's message is for a greater mass purchasing power under our economy, there are obvious weaknesses that undermine this very objective.

First, is the essence of something more definite to back the assertions of his subordinates that we must prepare to live "50 percent better." The tone is defensive—chiefly one of "propping" earnings against a decline that is taken for granted. The President agrees that disappearance of overtime and other wartime factors is cutting earnings.

Secondly, there is nothing concrete in the message to comfort the millions of workers who see

employers rehiring at lower rates, retiring piecework jobs, reclassifying workers to lower-paid categories. Little in the message answers the biggest of all questions: how to speak of higher earnings when the general trend is a shift to peacetime pursuits where lower wages prevail?

One would at least expect a recognition of the situation and a Presidential landmark of disapproval upon such wage-cutting policy.

Thirdly, the President might have been more specific in his recommendation for a "substantial" raise in the minimum scale. A survey of his own Labor Department finds that an adequate minimum wage should range from 60 to 80 cents an hour. A pending bill calls for 65 cents. Letting the amount run "wild" in congressional debate is to underestimate the arrogance of the gentlemen who not very long ago objected to the initial 25 cents an hour minimum.

But the great merit in the President's message is the direction of its policy. Organized labor and all progressives recognize it, and should lose no time in rallying for it. The strength that labor's millions pour out for it in the communities, and shops, will also be a barometer for the fight that both the President and progressives in Congress put behind it.

The cynics of reaction are already dinnning it into the ears of the public that the message has nice words, but there is little that is practical in it. But we well remember how "nice" words of President Roosevelt proved to be a means of rallying so great a strength for them that they became "practical" and are now well entrenched in our statute books.

Worth Repeating

RAILROAD WORKERS have been well represented in the armed forces, Labor, organ of the railroad unions, points out in its latest (Sept. 8) issue, in which it says in part: Three hundred and four thousand railroad employees went into the armed services during the war, the Office of Defense Transportation reports from what is regarded as an accurate survey. Over 24,400 had been released up to July 15 and thousands more have received their discharges since then. . . . These figures constitute a tremendous tribute to the rail men. As a matter of fact, every one of them was engaged in "essential service" to the nation and should have been exempted. Furthermore, those who remained behind did the biggest job ever put over by railroad workers, anywhere, at any time.

Change the World

THE Henry Forbes Club is housed in the "parlor floor" of an old brownstone building at Second Ave. and 12 St. The premises are beautifully decorated, have a fine hardwood floor, chandeliers and other fixings.

The place was formerly occupied by a well-known East Side restaurant named the "Russian Bear." White-guard Russians used to eat and drink here, side by side with anyone else who liked good Russian food and could pay for it.

I ate here myself on several occasions, and once even helped a hot-headed American playwright friend when he tried to throw some fat, Czarist ex-officer down a flight of steps.

They were drinking many toasts to the annihilation of the Soviets. It was their privilege, of course, in free old America, but why did they finally have to ask us to join in the toast? That was more than a drunken blunder. Sure, it was a crime, a bloody crime!

Anyway, the cook in that "Russian Bear" was reputed to be none other than the wife of Azev, a famous Russian spy. I caught a glimpse of her one night, a short, elderly, quiet woman in a black dress.

Was she really Azev's wife? I don't know, for I never wanted to intrude on her privacy, the way those Czarist bums had intruded on mine. Several stories had appeared at the time in Sunday newspapers about her, so maybe she was Azev's wife at that.

AZEVI The present generation does not know the name, but around the period



By Mike Gold

of the last war it was almost legendary even in America.

Azev had been one of the leaders of the Social Revolutionary Party, a party of a few peasants and more intellectuals, that believed in violence and the assassination of evil Czarist officials.

Azev was known to have directed the assassination of many prominent people, including a brother of the Czar. Azev had trained the assassins, laid out their plan of work, arranged for their get-away.

Yet all the while he was also a Czarist spy who turned over hundreds of revolutionists to the hangman.

Russian intellectuals fascinated by Dostoevsky were fascinated also by Azev, this creature that could murder Grand Dukes and revolutionaries with equal skill. Was he doing it only for cash? Was he only vain? Was he a man of any ideas, or just a monstrosity? Several plays and novels were written on the theme, but none found the answer.

And here was Azev's wife cooking borshcht in a Second Ave. restaurant. There was the same restaurant folding up, and a Communist Club taking over the premises, not for the historic irony, but by accident, because rent, location and similar factors happened to be right.

SINCE a long month ago journalists and moralists have taken to calling our stormy period the "Atomic Age." Well, maybe so; but you could also name it the "Age of Treason." Certainly, never before in history have

The Age of Treason Is Transient Shadow

there been so many false leaders, spies, quislings, traitors. A thousand mass trials will not be enough to put them all out of the way of harm.

Azev was only a forerunner of this movement of the international copperheads. Have we not had our share of them in the people's movement in the United States—the Jay Lovestones, Ben Stolbergs, George Sokolskys, John L. Lewises, et al? A renegade President of Mexico, Calles, the admirer of Hitler, once spoke his own epitaph: "When a traitor was needed to betray the Mexican Revolution, 100 leaders rushed forward to take the job."

Let it not be a source of discouragement, however, to anyone easily sickened by human degeneracy. Such treason attends every shift in class power, every great turn in history when the masses attain new status.

The old regime looks strong up to the very end. And traitors are those who cannot believe in the new, in the people's future. Azev probably began as the sincerest of anti-Czarist revolutionists. But the job grew to seem too impossible. His comrades probably disappointed him, too; they were not "idealistic" enough. And so he became a traitor and served the Czar's hangman.

There is nothing worse in human nature than the traitor who sells out the People. But he never succeeds any more than Judas did, for truth marches on, facts are facts, the people's needs are the people's strength. Nobody can stop science. Nobody can destroy democracy. And the gallows and the shame wait for the Judas-legion of today, and the Quislings and Azevs can never conquer the world for their breed.

Listen Here,



Mr. Editor

Whose 'Champ' Is Churchill?

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Throughout time the mark of a champion was his ability to come to a strong finish. A real champion finishes a job or race with energy to spare. Now this leads to the case of Mr. Churchill.

The papers played him up as a "champion," "a great leader," "an indomitable man of force" or something to that effect. Well if he is champion he isn't showing it now. He finished the war as a champion that is understood. But with his remaining years as a public servant, he isn't acting as a "champion." He is in fact tearing policies of understanding between nations down with alarming force. Reactionaries from all over the world hang on to everyone of his utterances. As it has been pointed out he is giving credit to the atomic bomb for the victory in Japan more than anything else. All the blood that was spent in all the engagements by our troops, the Chinese troops and the British troops and the Russian entrance and blood letting did not count according to a poor champ "Winnny", a weak champ Winnny.

In closing let me say Winnny is a real champ of the Hoovers, Hearsts, Pattersons, O'Konskis, the free enterprise yellers and another champion in his own right, a guy by the name of Dewey and a Florence Night-in-gale of our better fascist minded citizens Loose Headed Luce.

TOM PAINE, Jr.

Bulgaria, Elections And the South

Manhattan.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I am enclosing a copy of a letter which I sent to James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State.

My Dear Mr. Secretary:

It is hardly befitting a spokesman for the government of the United States to deplore the election machinery in Bulgaria without stating specific reasons for this disapproval. Shocking indeed is the hypocrisy of the statement when 10 million people in the United States are deprived of the right to vote. Certainly Bulgaria cannot be accused of imposing restrictions upon its citizens.

In our southern states there isn't a semblance of a democratic system for generally only members of the Democratic party are elected to congress. And a vote in the south is worth 3 votes in the north. Is this the election machinery you desire Bulgaria to adopt?

R. L.

Statement Stirring; Column Not So Good

Philadelphia, Pa.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Today (Aug. 29) I pick up my Daily Worker and read the stirring statement by the Communist Party on Full Employment. It filled me with fight and determination to go out and do things. Then, I turn to Mike Gold's column of the same day—and what do I find? A gloomy picture of the future that he calls "seamy," with World War III just around the corner! What's the matter with Mike? Good fellow that he is, does he confuse his gloomy stuff with militancy?

BARBARA ROSS.

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not necessarily of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

Let's Face It

IN THE current issue of Political Affairs, Harry Pollitt, British Communist leader, gives an interesting reason why, for the first time in British history, farmers and large sections of the middle-class voted Labor.

"For much of this 'swing to the Left' among these particular sections, the Tories own propaganda must take the credit—or the blame. Their hand was shown too plainly over such questions as wages and prices, controls and industry."

I say this is interesting because here in America the loudly-proclaimed attitude of the Republicans on precisely the same issues provides the basis for winning the farmers, at least, from them.

Within the past couple of weeks both Herbert Brownell, GOP national chairman, and the Republican leaders in the House have made it plain that the party is going to campaign next year on the issue of "economy" versus government spending for full employment; on the issue of ending "bureaucracy" versus maintaining necessary controls for some period after the war; on the issue of "free enterprise" versus government intervention to maintain the health of the economy.

A survey of trends among farmers in the midwest corn-belt, the Southeast and the



by Max Gordon

Central Valley in California has just been released by the Department of Agriculture. It reveals that approximately four-fifths realize that if there are unemployed in the cities, their incomes will be depressed; that these four-fifths believe that the government should step in and furnish jobs, if there is unemployment. The chief method suggested was public works.

THREE-FIFTHS of the farmers in the corn-belt and in Central Valley, and two-thirds in the southeast, said they approved of government price regulation even in "normal" times. And almost four out of five of all farmers, questioned favored government action to stabilize prices if the farm price level should begin to drop.

The survey comments: "Farmers do not favor sitting by and letting the depression hit them."

The fact is that several farm polls taken in recent weeks have favored retention of all necessary price controls for some time after the war. The farmers remember their 1919 experience only too well and want no repetition. The inflation that hit the country then hit them doubly hard. Lack of controls sent manufactured goods sky-high while it knocked the bottom out of food prices.

Making the Grade

MORE than a million of New York City's young people returned to school this week. The great majority of them were resuming their studies in the elementary and high schools maintained as free public institutions, while fewer than one-fourth were taking up where they left off last June in the parochial schools of various denominations.

Once again, however, it is clear that not all the youngsters of school age who should have gone back to the classroom will have done so by the time the new term is actually under way again. In fact, the Board of Education estimated on the eve of school's opening that there would be some three thousand fewer students in the 1945-46 enrollment than in the enrollment of the year preceding, and this in spite of an estimated increase of just about that number in the kindergarten grades.

Where will the falling off take place? Chiefly, it appears, in the vocational schools, both part-time and full-time; that is to say, among those students in their teens who have already gone about the business of equipping themselves for industrial work of some sort. In his Sunday broadcast last week,



by Harold Collins

Mayor LaGuardia pointed to the fact that more than twice as many young people between 16 and 18 had received permanent working papers this year as in all of 1941.

IT is not enough to attribute this exodus merely to the attraction of war jobs, with the new possibilities that they unfolded of financial security and even independence; and it will take a good deal more than the Mayor's simple exhortations to bring back into the classrooms the many thousands who should never have left them in the first place. "We are going into a scientific age," said the Mayor. "Even though youngsters feel that they know it all, there is so much more yet to learn. Go back to school. You will thank me for it some day..."

But whom are these self-exiles to thank for the weary and dreary school days that in so very many instances stretch behind them: the laboratories with little or no equipment; the libraries that never managed to have what they needed when they needed it—if, as a matter of fact, their school had a library even remotely deserving of the name; the classrooms in which their whole area of

Back to School—But for Whom?

operations was one-half a seat, or maybe a perch on the window-sill, or even no seat at all; the harassed and impossibly overworked Guidance Officers, when it was a feat to get to see, and a surpassing miracle to come away from it with anything like a picture of what to do...

ONE could multiply the list several times over, and still not have exhausted the infinite frustrations and even humiliations that have dogged the educational steps of hundreds and thousands of eager youngsters who would wish with all their hearts for the chance to learn—if that chance were not ringed around with confusion and heartbreak.

"We begin the term with brighter hopes than in many years previously," said Superintendent of Schools John E. Wade, in an article in last Sunday's Times. But in all the impressive list of "increased provisions" and "expanded services" that he offers as evidence, it seems to me that we have at best what Rose Russell of the Teachers Union has already dubbed "the first faltering baby steps" toward an educational system that will not periodically turn away, as much out of a bitter resignation as from anything else, thousands of young and eager citizens of the future.

Seeds of New Pearl Harbor Still in Japan, Writer Warns

By SAMUEL SILLEN

A new Pearl Harbor will threaten America unless sweeping changes are quickly effected in Japan's political and economic structure. The imperialist rulers of Japan have a carefully planned "comeback strategy" which calls for retention of their power within the country and for creating disunity among the victor nations. If U. S. policy is not directed toward smashing this strategy at the outset, the blood of American boys will again redden the Pacific. This urgent warning is the theme of "Dilemma in Japan," a book completed after V-J Day and published this morning by Little, Brown and Co.

Andrew Roth, the author, is one of the group of Far East experts who earned the displeasure of former Under Secretary of State Joseph C. Grew, leading advocate of friendship with the Emperor both before and after Pearl Harbor. He is at present under indictment for allegedly making use of State Department documents marked "Confidential."

But there is nothing "confidential" in this book. The public record of tragically wrongheaded policy speaks for itself. And a review of that record—which prominently includes Mr. Grew's published diary, *Ten Years in Japan*—casts a disturbing light on the events of the past few days in southern Korea, China, and Japan itself.

Mr. Roth rips away the unreal distinction between the "moderates" and "extremists" among Japan's rulers. The "moderate" elements—Emperor, navy, businessmen—on whom the State Department experts relied for peace, joined hands enthusiastically with the most rabid militarists in the sneak attack on Pearl Harbor.

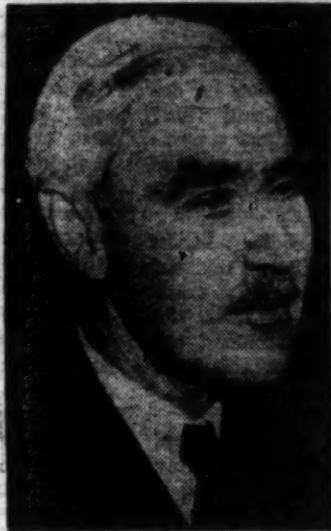
And today again, Roth warns, the group in Japan that will try most

eagerly to please us will be our greatest danger.

"These self-proclaimed angels of peace," he writes, "will be the front men for the Zaibatsu, which is Japanese for 'plutocracy' or 'moneyed groups'."

In view of General MacArthur's announcement that he does not intend to interfere with Japan's internal economy, Roth's analysis of Japan's Big Four financial combines—Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Sumitomo and Yasuda—assumes vital significance. Emphasizing that they boast a concentration of financial power unparalleled anywhere else in the world, Roth notes that "the relative position of the Mitsui or Mitsubishi concerns in the life of Japan is so important that beside them the role played by organizations like du Pont and Standard Oil seems small."

"During most of the modern period," he writes, "Japan's giant trusts have been important and willing partners of the militarists in the acquisition of new territories for exploitation, with quarrels restricted to the question of methods, division of spoils, and supreme power over the domestic



JOSEPH C. GREW
Policies Assailed

economy." A surrender that would leave these elements in power "would fall far short of victory."

Like these imperialists, the Emperor should be tried as a war criminal, Roth believes. Hirohito, a wealthy landowner, is also a substantial member of the Zaibatsu, "an integral part of the economic oligarchy." The occupying forces should encourage literature critical of the Emperor institution. The opponents of the throne, who favor popular sovereignty against imperial sovereignty, should be strengthened, he declares.

These anti-imperialist elements in Japan are described historically in one of the most important sections of Roth's valuable book. Japanese censorship has kept the world in virtual ignorance of popular resistance movements within the coun-

try, so that the average American thinks of Japan as one undifferentiated mass.

But the severity of Japanese reaction reflects, as in Germany, the imperialists' need to stamp out or siphon off the discontent of the people organized in trade unions and democratic political movements.

Roth recalls that in the Diet elections of 1928, for example, the laborites won eight seats with 438,000 votes, and the Communist-influenced Workers and Peasants Party won two seats with 188,000 votes.

STRUGGLE AGAINST WAR

The Japanese Communists have consistently fought against Japan's imperialist war even under the most savage repression.

"On July 8, 1937, the day after the beginning of the China Incident, the Communists issued a statement denouncing Japan's attack as an 'unjust robbers' war' which every Japanese should oppose."

Roth cites dramatic evidence of labor resistance, under Communist leadership, even after Pearl Harbor.

The problem, says Roth, is to convert Japan's democratic minority into a majority. Working with the labor movement which has persisted, even if in rudimentary form, during the war is indispensable for achieving a peaceful and democratic Japan.

But Roth understands clearly that American monopolists, who certainly don't like to encourage labor at home, will be most reluctant to promote labor organization in Japan.

Under the slogan of working with the forces of "order" and "stability," American reactionaries will resist essential modification of the class structure in Japan. That way lies another Pearl Harbor for America.

L'Humanite Hits DeGaulle's 'Western Bloc'

General Charles De Gaulle's renewed stress on creation of a western European bloc was scored yesterday by L'Humanite, Paris Communist newspaper.

Emphasis on the common interests of western European nations, especially in joint exploitation of the Ruhr, is "untimely," L'Humanite asserted, and "calculated to trouble the construction of the peace."

Ce Soir, progressive Parisian evening paper, declared Monday night: "De Gaulle's thesis on a western bloc appears to sanction the division of Europe into two zones and to accept the prospect that our great ally, the Soviet Union, may be thrown back toward the east."

OPPOSE VOTING SET-UP

Representatives of the Communist and Radical Socials Parties meanwhile joined with the League for the Rights of Man to list strenuous objections to voting machinery established by the De Gaulle government for the Oct. 21 elections.

An open letter to the Provisional President scored the voting system as "unfair and unjust." More than 90,000 votes in the Nord and Seine Departments (including Paris) would be required to elect one deputy to the Constituent Assembly, whereas 1,000 votes would suffice elsewhere. The election is thus weighted against left-minded working class sections.

Colombia Sets

Up New Cabinet

BOGOTA, Colombia, Sept. 10 (UP).—Provisional President Alvaro Lleras Camargo last night formed a cabinet which included three members of the opposition Conservative Party.

The president is a Liberal.

Army Demobilizing General Officers

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (UP).—The War Department revealed today that many general officers are leaving active duty or are being demoted to keep pace with the Army's demobilization of enlisted men and lower grade officers.

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Lippmann Hits Big Stick Policy

America has no power to "dictate to any one of our allies, even the smallest, how it must organize its social and economic order," Walter Lippmann wrote in yesterday's *Herald Tribune*. The columnist, while not directly citing current State Department intervention in the Balkans, spoke out against "declaiming generalities and making threats."

"No military power we can conceivably muster," he asserted, "can keep us secure if we dissolve our alliances, if we provoke or permit the other great states to combine against us."

"If we allow fools among us to brandish the atomic bomb with the idea that it is a political argument, we shall certainly end by convincing the rest of the world that their own safety and dignity compel them to unite against us."

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'UE' Leaders Map Job Drive

Special to the Daily Worker

CLEVELAND, Sept. 11.—A special conference of leaders of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, CIO, met here last week and drafted a program of struggle for full employment.

The conference, which included members of the General Executive Board and representatives of each district of the union, called upon Congress to pass the Murray Full Employment Bill immediately and to vote adequate unemployment insurance benefits.

The conference also decided to call an annual convention of the union in January, government regulations permitting, in Chicago. The 1945 convention was postponed because of Office of Defense Regulations.

200,000 "V-E" JOBLESS

Julius Emspak, general secretary-treasurer of UE reported that approximately 200,000 members of the big union have already been laid off in war plants.

The conference delegates adopted a strong statement demanding that Congress "must act in behalf of the overwhelming majority of all people."

Emphasis was placed on full protection of the job rights.

UAW Board Meets in Flint

Special to the Daily Worker

FLINT, Mich., Sept. 11.—The executive board of the United Automobile Workers, CIO, is in session here now to adopt a program to meet the unemployment crisis here.

More than 50 percent of the UAW-CIO membership have already been laid off in war production plants.

The 22-man executive board is confronted with the problem of mapping an effective program for employment, reconversion, wage increases. The board is also scheduled to decide the time of the union's next national convention.

CIO Grills New Texas Appointee on Jobless Aid

By Federated Press

AUSTIN, Tex., Sept. 11.—The Dallas-Tarrant County Industrial Union 'Council' demanded from Harry B. Crozier, named to succeed lobbyist Claude A. Williams as chairman of the Texas Unemployment Compensation Commission, assurance that he won't follow in Williams' footsteps and sabotage benefits for the jobless.

Crozier's reply to a wire from Council President W. A. Leigh was promptly termed "fence-straddling" by the CIO leader. Failing genuine assurance, the CIO said it will ask Gov. Coke R. Stevenson to remove Crozier from the commission.

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(Age 27)

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THOMAS OREL

Sadly Missed

9,000 Jamaicans Herded in Florida Camp as War Work Ends

Nine thousand Jamaican workers have been herded for three weeks at Camp Murphy, Ala., after war work in the United States. One of these workers, who had worked in Milwaukee, declared, in a letter to the National Negro Congress, that southern white supremacists created disturbances there and had even threatened killings. Conditions at the camp were so bad, he said, that it took the workers two or three days to get into the mess hall because of the long line.

The Negro Congress in a protest to the War Power Commission, called on the WMC to provide civil protection and decent living conditions for Jamaican nationals now being returned to Jamaica after war work in American factories and on American farms.

WORKERS' LETTER

"A letter from one of these persons now at Camp Murphy, Ala.," wrote the National Congress to the WMC, "indicates that immediately upon the cessation of hostilities these people were herded away from the areas in the north and east where they had worked, to camps in Florida where most of them are existing under deplorable conditions while awaiting shipping space to return them to their homes."

"In his letter, this man, who was one of thousands who rendered valuable services to our nation and our Allies during the war, as a real homefront soldier, said:

"We are having terrible times here. Our contacts with the Southerners have made it all the worse—as threats of killings with

outbreaks have been the results of their actions.

"There have been about 9,000 workers stationed here (Camp Murphy, Fla.) for the past three weeks. It has taken us a long as two and three hours to eat into the mess hall owing to the line."

"Clearly the WMC has a responsibility to these workers as long as they are within the United States. The National Negro Congress wishes to register a strong protest against the failure of the WMC to accord these workers the safety and protection under the law to which they are entitled, as well as the failure to effect adequate arrangements for their speedy repatriation."

"We, therefore, strongly urge, that steps be taken through your office immediately to give the Jamaican workers civil protection and decent living conditions in the Florida camps while they are waiting for repatriation. In addition, we urge, with equal vigor, that these workers be accorded the same rights and privileges as all other aliens to adjust their status and become citizens if they so desire, especially those who are married to American citizens."

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LOW DOWN

Some Short Notes on
Conn, Schmeling, Tigers

By Nat Low

Although the transport plane carrying Cpl. Billy Conn touched down on LaGuardia Field at 3 o'clock Tuesday morning, Mike Jacobs was at the airport to greet him with a hug and a kiss, and he wasn't there because he likes Billy's curly locks, either.

In the lantern-jawed Pittsburgher, Jacobs has half of the richest fight gate in all history—it will probably exceed 3,000,000 smackeroos—and an investment which will probably return a few additional millions in the coming years.

The other half of the gate is, of course, Joe Louis, who will probably follow Conn out of service within the next few months.

Conn looked mighty good when he got out of the plane. Although in the service more than three years, Billy weighs only 190 pounds, only seven above his fighting weight. Cocky as ever, Conn wants to get an early crack at Louis although they won't meet until next summer. As Jacobs put it, "For a fight like this you need an outdoor stadium."

The good looking Irishman, who came so close to taking Louis' title in their first fight in 1941, is in splendid condition and will need little more than a month to get into shape for the Louis return. He's been fighting exhibitions all over Europe—"some 325 of 'em"—and that may prove to be an important factor in the fight.

Next June is only nine months away—but to millions of fight fans who have waited since 1941 for this return, it will seem like a dozen years.

Two news items:

One from Hartford, Conn., tells us that Willie Pep, featherweight champion of the world, was arrested and fined for playing crap. Said the judge, "As a public figure you should realize that you are a bad influence upon our youth when you gamble."

The other from Hamburg, Germany, which informs us that the British occupation authorities have acquitted Nazi Max Schmeling, former commandant of the terrible Oswiecim death camp. When he was let free, the courtroom full of young Germans burst into loud applause.

Some things certainly make sense, don't they?

The New York State Athletic Commission has withheld the purses of Freddy Schott and Freddy Fiducia for their "fight" at the Garden Monday. Fiducia, who was knocked out in the ninth round after being floored five times, is rumored to have taken a dive. This seems ridiculous, for the man is so naturally bad he doesn't have to be sold on the idea of being beaten. He usually is.

I think Mike Jacobs, as much as anybody else, is at fault here for he had no business putting Fiducia in a main event in the first place.

With Hank Greenberg and Eddie Mayo both on the Tiger bench due to injuries, Detroit's hopes have received a tremendous blow. Not only are these two men the sole .300 hitters of the team, but they are likewise the sparkplugs of the squad.

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Cubs, Cards Win; Stay 2½ Games Apart

The National League pennant scramble, as wild as that raging in the American League, continued tense today as both the Cubs and the Cardinals won their games yesterday.

Typical of the race, both clubs won their games in the ninth inning; the Cubs scoring one run to beat the Boston Braves, 5-4, while the Cardinals tallied twice in the last frame to beat the New York Giants, 6-5.

Hank Borowy hurled his eighth victory for the first place Cubs, who lead the Cardinals by only 2½ lengths.

The Cardinals, behind 4-0 at one stage of their contest with the Giants, rallied for a single run in the fifth off Sal Maglie to make it 4-1. A Giant run in the sixth gave them back their original lead, but in the seventh inning the Cards scored twice, added another one in the eighth and then broke loose for two more in the ninth to win. Ace Adams was the losing pitcher.

Standings

(Not including yesterday's games)

AMERICAN LEAGUE				
	W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.
Detroit	79	57	.581	—
Washington	80	60	.571	1
NEW YORK	70	65	.519	8½
St. Louis	71	66	.518	8½
Cleveland	67	65	.508	10
Boston	66	72	.478	14
Chicago	66	72	.478	14
Philadelphia	47	89	.346	32

NATIONAL LEAGUE				
	W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.
Chicago	84	50	.627	—
St. Louis	82	53	.607	2½
BROOKLYN	74	59	.556	9½
Pittsburgh	75	65	.536	12
NEW YORK	73	64	.533	12½
Boston	59	77	.434	26
Cincinnati	54	80	.403	30
Philadelphia	42	95	.307	43½

11 A.M. TO NOON

- 11:00-WEAF—Fred Waring Show
- WOR—News; Talk; Music
- WJZ—Breakfast With Breneman
- WABC—Amanda—Sketch
- WMCA—News; Music Box
- WQXR—Alma Delinger, News
- 11:15-WOR—Tello-Test—Quiz
- WABC—Second Husband
- 11:30-WEAF—Harry Cameron—Sketch
- WOR—Take It Easy Time
- WJZ—News Reports
- WABC—A Woman's Life—Play
- WMCA—News; Varieties
- WQXR—Concert Music
- 11:45-WEAF—David Harum
- WOR—What's Your Idea?
- WJZ—Ted Malone—Talk
- WABC—Aunt Jenny's Stories
- 11:55-WOR—Chit Edwards, Songs

NOON TO 2 P.M.

- 12:00-WEAF—Don Goddard, News
- WOR—News; Music
- WJZ—Glamour Manor
- WABC—News; Kate Smith's Chat
- 12:15-WEAF—Talk—Maggi McNellis
- WABC—Big Sister
- 12:30-WEAF—News From the Pacific
- WOR—News; the Answer Man
- WJZ—News; Women's Exchange
- WABC—Helen Trent
- 12:45-WEAF—Jerome Orchestra
- WABC—Our Gal Sunday
- 1:00-WEAF—Mary Margaret McBride
- WOR—Jack Bundy's Album
- WABC—Life Can Be Beautiful
- 1:15-WOR—Lopes Orchestra
- WJZ—Constance Bennett, Comment
- WABC—Ma Perkins
- 1:30-WEAF—Margaret MacDonald
- WJZ—Glen Drake
- WMCA—The Captain Tim Healy
- 1:45-WEAF—Morgan Bailey, News
- WOR—John J. Anthony

2 P.M. TO 6 P.M.

- 2:00-WEAF—The Guiding Light
- WOR—Cedric Foster, News
- WJZ—John B. Kennedy
- WABC—Two on a Clue
- 2:15-WEAF—Today's Children
- WOR—Talk—Jane Cowl
- WABC—Rosemary—Sketch
- WQXR—Treasure Salute
- 2:30-WEAF—Woman in White
- WOR—Queen for a Day
- WJZ—The Fitzgeralds
- WABC—Perry Mason
- WQXR—Request Music
- 2:45-WEAF—Hymns of All Churches
- WABC—Tens and Tins
- 3:00-WEAF—A Woman of America
- WOR—Martha Deane Show
- WJZ—Best Sellers—Drama
- WABC—Time to Remember
- 3:15-WEAF—Ma Perkins
- WABC—On the Record
- 3:30-WEAF—Pepper Young's Family
- WOR—Rambling With Gambling
- WJZ—Ladies Be Seated
- 3:45-WEAF—Right to Happiness
- WABC—Landi Trio, Songs
- 4:00-WEAF—Backstage Wife
- WOR—News; Jay Johnson, Songs
- WJZ—Jack Berch Show
- WABC—House Party
- 4:15-WEAF—Stella Dallas
- WJZ—Beautiful Music

From the Press Box

Tigers Win, Nats Lose, Lead by Two Games

by Phil Gordon

The hard-pressed, injury-ridden Detroit Tigers doubled their flimsy one-game lead over the second place Washington Senators yesterday as result of a 5-0 victory over the Boston Red Sox while the Chicago White Sox were beating the Nats, 2-1, with a ninth inning uprising.

The Washington defeat put them two games behind the league-leaders, but four games behind in the all-important losing column with only 13 games remaining to be played. The Tigers have 17 games left on the schedule.

It was Paul "Dixie" Trout, bespectacled righthander, who rose to the occasion yesterday in the Hub, as he hurled the Bengals to his 17th victory of the season. Trout, in control of the situation from the very beginning, pitched one of the greatest games of his career, allowing only two hits and stifling every attempt of the Sox to get into the ball game.

While he was mowing down the Sox, the Tigers were getting to Smoky Joe Woods for two rallies; one in the sixth inning good for two runs and another in the seventh inning which was good for three tallies.

Down in Washington, the tenuous Senators, playing with one eye on the scoreboard, seemingly had a beautifully pitched game all wrapped up. With Johnny Nigelling setting the Sox down with only one hit in eight innings, and the Nats leading 1-0, what was an apparent victory turned into defeat when the Sox exploded a two-run rally in the ninth to cop the ball game, 2-1.

It was the second successive Chicago victory over the Senators, who have been getting incredibly fine pitching from a host of hurlers. What's more, this loss may be the most damaging they've suffered all

year, for, with a five-game series coming up with the Tigers starting Saturday, the Senators cannot afford to fall far behind at this stage of the game.

And the four games in the loss column may prove to be too big a handicap to overcome.

Scores:

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Detroit000 002 300—5 9 1
Boston000 000 000—0 2 0
Trout and Richards; Woods, Hausmann (7), Barrett (9) and Holm, Steiner (8).

Chicago000 000 002—2 4 0
Washington000 000 100—1 6 2
Lee, Johnson (8) and Tresh, Castine (8); Nigelling and Ferrell.
Cleveland at New York, postponed, rain.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

NEW YORK022 001 000—5 10 2
St. Louis000 010 212—6 9 1
Maglie, Adams (8) and Kintz, Berres (8); Dockins, Jurisch (3), Byerly (6), Partenheimer (7), Crouch (8) and Rice, Crumling (8).

(1st Game—10 Innings)
BROOKLYN 101 000 200 6—4 10 2
Cincinnati100 000 300 1—5 10 2
Herring, Baker (8) and Sandlock; Bowman and Lakeman.

(1st Game—10 Innings)
Philadelphia 002 020 000 6—4 9 2
Pittsburgh300 010 000 1—5 6 1
Schanz and Seminiak; Gables, Rescigno (10) and Salkeld.
Boston000 000 200—4 10 1
Chicago021 010 001—5 13 0
Lee, Hutchings (5), Hendrickson (7), Logan (9) and Masi; Borowy and Gillespie.

RADIO

WMCA—570 Kc. WEVD—1230 Kc.
WEAF—440 Kc. WNEW—1180 Kc.
WOR—710 Kc. WLIB—1190 Kc.
WJZ—770 Kc. WEN—1600 Kc.
WNYC—530 Kc. WOV—1390 Kc.
WABC—980 Kc. WENTY—1430 Kc.
WINS—1000 Kc. WQXR—1550 Kc.

- 4:35-WABC—News Reports
- 4:30-WEAF—Lorenzo Jones
- WOR—Food and Home Forum
- WABC—Feature Story
- WMCA—News; Music
- 4:45-WEAF—Young Widder Brown
- WJZ—Hop Harrigan
- WABC—Danny O'Neil, Songs
- 5:00-WEAF—When a Girl Marries
- WOR—Uncle Don
- WJZ—Terry and the Pirates
- WABC—WABC on Parade
- WQXR—News; Music
- 5:15-WEAF—Fortia Faces Life
- WOR—Superman
- WJZ—Dick Tracy
- WQXR—Today in Music
- 5:30-WEAF—Just Plain Bill
- WOR—Captain Tim Healy
- WJZ—Jack Armstrong
- WABC—Cimarron Tavern—Sketch
- WMCA—News; Jerry Baker, Songs
- WQXR—Old Favorites
- 5:45-WEAF—Front Page Farrell
- WOR—Adventures of Tom Mix
- WJZ—Tennessee Jed—Sketch
- WABC—Sparrow and the Hawk
- WQXR—Man About Town

6 P.M. TO 9 P.M.

- 6:00-WEAF—News Reports
- WOR—Paul Schubert
- WJZ—Kierman's News Corner
- WABC—Quincy Howe, News
- WMCA—News; Talk
- 6:15-WEAF—Concert Music
- WOR—Man on the Street
- WJZ—What Are the Facts?
- WABC—James Carroll, Tenor
- 6:30-WOR—Fred Vandevanter, News
- WJZ—News; Sports Talk
- WABC—Evelyn Fasan, Soprano
- WMCA—Racing Results
- 6:45-WEAF—Sports—Bill Stern
- WOR—Sports—Stan Lomax
- WJZ—Adventures of Charlie Chan
- WABC—The World Today
- WMCA—Recorded Music
- 6:55-WABC—Robert Truitt, News
- 7:00-WEAF—Supper Club, Variety
- WJZ—Headline Edition
- WABC—Jack Smith Show
- WMCA—Jack Elgen, News
- WQXR—Lisa Sergio
- 7:15-WEAF—News of the World
- WOR—The Answer Man
- WJZ—Raymond Swing
- WABC—Jack Smith Show
- WMCA—Five-Star Final
- WQXR—Operetta Scrapbook
- 7:30-WEAF—Roth Orchestra
- WOR—Can You Top This?
- WJZ—The Lone Ranger
- WABC—Ellery Queen
- WMCA—J. Raymond Walsh
- WQXR—Treasury of Music
- 7:45-WEAF—H. V. Kaltenborn
- WMCA—Dinah Shore Records

- WHN—Johannes Steel
- 8:00-WEAF—Mr. and Mrs. North
- WOR—Cecil Brown
- WJZ—Lum 'n' Abner
- WABC—Jack Carson Show
- 8:15-WOR—Reconversion and Jobs
- WJZ—George Hicks, News
- 8:30-WEAF—Billie Burke Show
- WOR—Bert Wheeler Show
- WJZ—Fishing and Hunting Club
- WABC—Dr. Christian
- 8:55-WABC—Bill Henry, News

9 P.M. TO MIDNIGHT

- 9:00-WEAF—Wednesday With You
- WOR—Gabriel Heatter
- WJZ—Curtain Time
- WABC—Frank Sinatra Show
- WQXR—News Review
- 9:15-WOR—Real Life Stories
- WQXR—The Music Festival
- 9:30-WEAF—Mr. District Attorney—Play
- WOR—Spotlight Bands
- WJZ—Jones and I—Drama
- WABC—Play—Malsie, with Ann Sothers
- WMCA—When He Comes Home
- 9:55-WJZ—Short Story
- 10:00-WEAF—Phil Harris Show
- WOR—The Human Adventure
- WJZ—David Harding, Counter-Spy
- WABC—Great Moments in Music
- 10:30-WOR—The Symphonette
- WJZ—Lee Mortimer, News
- WABC—Crime Photographer
- WMCA—Frank Kingston
- WQXR—String Music
- 10:45-WJZ—Janet Flanner From Overseas
- WMCA—Musical Encores
- 11:00-WEAF—WOR—News; Music
- WABC—WJZ—News; Music
- WMCA—News; Harlem Hour
- WQXR—News; Just Music
- 11:05-WJZ—William S. Gailor
- 11:30-WEAF—C.M.H.—Play
- WABC—Invitation to Music
- 12:00-WEAF—News; Music
- WABC—News; Music
- WJZ—WJZ—News; Music
- WQXR—News Reports

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Mr. Strauss Takes A Bit of a Beating

By SAMUEL SILLEN

The new theater season gets off to a mediocre start with Mr. Strauss Goes to Boston, the musical comedy celebrating the American visit of Johann Strauss, "The Waltz King," in 1872. The Viennese composer is said to have pocketed a \$100,000 fee for his whirlwind trans-Atlantic conducting tour, and no doubt at least that much has been lavished on Felix Brentano's record of the event. But the entertainment returns are disappointingly slight.

Mr. Strauss Goes to Boston is a clumsy variation on the "Lives of the Composers" theme which is currently enchanting both Broadway and Hollywood. We have recently had Grieg, Gershwin and Chopin. We are about to have Tchaikovsky, Stephen Collins Foster and Rimsky-Korsakov. The iron law of the cycle hangs threateningly over the land.

In taking liberties with the private concerns of Mr. Strauss, the present production is more frequently vulgar than witty. The dashing young Viennese captures the fiercely inhibited hearts of the Boston ladies, plays hide-and-go-seek with his wife, greets General Grant, has nightmares with choreography by George Balanchine, and with the aid of 700 assistant conductors leads ten thousand Boston musicians in the intoxicating rhythms of the Blue Danube Waltz. The book strives to hide its banality by leaning on Barium and Billy Rose, borrowing the period atmosphere of Oklahoma and Bloomer Girl.

SLAPSTICK PLUS SEX

Boston as usual takes it on the chin: "A New England conscience doesn't stop you from doing anything, just keeps you from enjoying it." Which sounds fresh, but is actually as stale as "Champagne—you know, the stuff that makes you see double and feel single."

The slapstick plus sex is tolerable only when trimmed with Radetsky March-Fantasia, Laughing Waltz, The Gossip Waltz, and other familiar pieces by Johann Strauss the younger. But these melodic dance-tunes are unfortunately few. Most of the music is contributed by Robert Stolz, who conducts the orchestra with verve, and while "Who Knows" and "What's A Girl Supposed to Do" are pleasant enough, they do throw poor Mr. Strauss too much in the background.

The most engaging performance is turned in by Virginia MacWatters, an exceptional coloratura who justifies the program boast that she can sing with ease the G above high C. Miss MacWatters provides the major singing distinction of the show. George Rigaud as Johann Strauss acts with conventional continental charm a part that is too silly. Ralph Dumke is the burly laugh-man.

The weight of the book seems to have smothered the choreographic talents of Balanchine; and except for one or two sets, the designs by Stewart Chaney in this production succeed in conveying nothing more original than the vaudeville curtains of away back when.

Even if Mr. Strauss did go to Boston, he should not at this late date be so irreverently and tastelessly abused.

MR. STRAUSS GOES TO BOSTON, a new musical comedy; music by Johann Strauss and Robert Stolz; lyrics by Robert Sour; book by Leonard L. Levinson; presented and staged by Felix Brentano at the Century, with George Rigaud, Virginia MacWatters, Ralph Dumke, Ruth Matteson, Edward J. Lambert, Jay Martin, Florence Sundstrom, Harold Lang, Baba Heath, Margit Dekova and others; choreography by George Balanchine; settings by Stewart Chaney.

ert Stolz, who conducts the orchestra with verve, and while "Who Knows" and "What's A Girl Supposed to Do" are pleasant enough, they do throw poor Mr. Strauss too much in the background.

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American Russian Institute Courses in USSR Economy

In response to increasing interest in the Soviet Union, the American Russian Institute, an independent American information center on the USSR, has instituted an expanded program of courses. In addition to numerous Russian language courses, they are giving courses on Soviet economy, literature, nationalities, social services, philosophy and social institutions.

The new term opens the week of Oct. 1 for daytime and evening classes in the Russian language. All the lecture courses will start during that week also with the exception of the course on Social Services, which will start Monday, Oct. 15.

'Military Secret' Opens in Detroit

The Soviet spy film 'Military Secret' starts today at the Cinema Theatre in Detroit.

Soviet Movie Producers Talk to Their Audiences

In the USSR the movies are cultural centers. The managers, who compete to give the best service, arrange concerts and lectures to invite scientists and war heroes for short introductory talks. People take the trouble to go to the other end of the town to see the very film that is showing in their own street, simply because the manager of the other theatre has a reputation for arranging an interesting "supporting program."

The largest cinema in Moscow, the Udamnik, is visited by some 350,000 people every month. The Rodina, built just before the war, serves 6,000 movie-goers a day; performances run in two halls simultaneously.

Film Critics Cordial to 'Girl 217'

By DAVID PLATT

The majority of the city's film reviewers were kind to the new Soviet film Girl No. 217. The Daily News critic gave it three stars for its "volcanic" hatred of the Nazi but criticized the tendency of the story and the star, Elena Kuzmina, to overstate the facts.

The Times reviewer called it a "fervently told" and memorable picture of a "greedy, bestial and murderous" crew, but disagreed with the News that the story and the star overstated the case. "The characterizations . . . intense as they may be, generally are not overdrawn," he said. "Elena Kuzmina, as the heroine who finally resorts to murder to escape her inhuman captivity, gives a passionate and understated delineation of her role."

Archer Winsten in his biased review in the Post cried "propaganda." He dismissed Girl No. 217 as "movie art being whacked out with a bludgeon . . . an all-black view carried to an absolute extreme . . . inappropriate now that peace is here . . . the kind of picture that ages rapidly when the circumstances of its creation have changed. . . ."

TOUGH PHOTOPLAY

These absurdities were challenged by Otis Guernsey of the Herald Tribune who declared: "Here is a film which is at once a great documentary and an absorbing reconstruction of what happened before V-E Day." It is not easy to take, he said, but "it has the depth and realism of motion picture artistry which makes it both a good film and a good reminder of what our enemies did in the glow of conquest." Hollywood will take a long time getting around to making such a "tough photoplay" of Europe's degradation under Hitler, he added.

Alton Cook of the World-Telegram called Girl No. 217 one of Russia's "really good pictures." But Cook apparently hasn't seen or doesn't believe the German atrocity pictures. He deemed it necessary to qualify his exuberance with this: "I cannot say whether the conditions in the picture are authentic. True or not, however, this is a tremendously impressive and moving drama."

PM gave J. T. McManus' favorable review a picture treatment on the Sunday back page but only one check.

Youth Orchestra To Hold Auditions

Dean Dixon, conductor of the American Youth Orchestra, announces the holding of auditions for the orchestra's 1945-46 season. These will be held for string players desirous of joining the orchestra and will take place on Friday evening, Sept. 14, 7 to 10 p.m., at the Central High School of Needle Trades, 225 W. 24th St., N. Y. C.

Sparkling Performance Of Ballet Russe

By MARY LAURENS

The fall ballet season got under way with a bang last Sunday night when the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo had its premiere at the City Center. Despite the sultriness of the weather (20 degrees warmer inside) the dancers gave a sparkling performance and the audience was enchanted.

This company seems dedicated to the glorification of Balanchine, a concept with which I have no quarrel at all. The first two numbers on the program were both his, one new (at least, for this company) and the other new as of last season.

The Balanchine-Stravinsky-Berman "Dances Concertantes" was the curtain raiser. Although I have seen it several times, it always remains new. Each of the five groups of dancers has a mood and personality quite distinct from every other. The shifts of line and mood are quick and surprising, yet it all adds up to a harmonious whole. It is Balanchine at his best—classic, formal and yet contemporary. The entire company danced with great fire and sureness, ably led by Frederic Franklin and Danilova. I was particularly struck by Nikita Talin's performance.

PERFECT EXPRESSION

The novelty of the evening was Balanchine's Concerto Barocco, set to Bach's Double Concerto in D Minor. It is in three movements, but I am afraid I only reacted directly to the 2nd and 3rd. Originally, the decor and costumes were designed by Eugene Berman, an inevitably right choice, given a Balanchine ballet called Concerto Barocco. Apparently, Mr. Berman was annoyed at the manner in which his setting was executed for the original production, the American Ballet Caravan, and he refused to allow it to be used by the present company. I was aware of this before the curtain went up, but I must

have expected to see something in the Berman manner.

Instead, there appeared ten dancers in hideously unbecoming black practice costumes and wrinkled white tights. It took me most of the first movement to get over my acute disappointment and to realize that what was going on was pretty wonderful in itself and a perfect expression of the music. When Patricia Wilde and Marie-Jeanne came on stage I almost forgot that all was not as it should be; and during the second, largo, movement it no longer mattered at all Marie-Jeanne is a newcomer to this company, and a very welcome one. She is a modern classic dancer, the perfect interpreter of Balanchine's particular idiom.

Next came a revival of L'Après-Midi d'un Faune, which Nijinsky created in 1912. When it was first presented in Paris, so the story goes, women shrieked and fainted. Yesterday's thrills are today's yawns.

Except for the opening, where Leon Daniellian crouches on his rock looking very handsome and faun-like, and the moment where Maria Tachief drops her various scarves in an archaic Greek strip-tease, the whole affair seems static and empty.

The evening ended delightfully with a spirited performance of the Massine-Strauss Le Beau Danube, with Danilova, Franklin, Krasovska, Ruthanna Boris, Daniellian and the entire company in excellent form. Emanuel Balaban conducted all but the "Faune," which introduced Iven Boutnikoff as a conductor for the company. Except for some rough passages in the Stravinsky, the music sounded exceptionally good, far better than in previous seasons.

"Fervently told . . . should be well remembered." —N. Y. Times

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★ Stage Show at: 12:15, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30 ★

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Beldock Smothers Probe of B'klyn Anti-Semitism, Cacchione Charges

By MAX GORDON

Brooklyn District Attorney George J. Beldock was charged yesterday with deliberately holding back findings of an investigation of anti-Semitic activities in Brighton Beach. The charge was made by Councilman Peter V. Cacchione, Brooklyn Communist leader. Cacchione said the district attorney's office has been "investigating" for a week an attack on Jewish youngsters in Brighton by a group of anti-Semitic youth to "discover" whether anti-Semitism was involved. The hearings were originally scheduled to take one or two days.

Two policemen, suspended for letting the attacking youth go, are under departmental investigation.

"The prolonged delay in issuing the findings of his office make one wonder whether a whitewash is not

being prepared," Councilman Cacchione said.

The Communist leader will speak at an open air mass meeting tomorrow (Thursday) evening protesting against police tolerance of anti-Semitic activities in Brighton. The demonstration is being organized by the Brighton Beach Communist branch.

Police of the same precinct, the 60th, were also criticized yesterday by Rev. Ben Richardson of the staff of the magazine *The Protestant* for failure to act on another anti-Semitic incident.

Rev. Richardson said he had gone to the police station to get evidence on the theft and burning of prayer books from the Seashore Jewish Alliance Community Center in Coney Island late last Friday night. The police told him, he stated, that no such incident had occurred and

even that there was no such place.

Through independent investigation he learned that four youngsters had broken into the center, which serves as a synagogue, and had stolen and burnt the books, as reported in last Sunday's *Worker*.

He learned also that the police knew the identity of the youngsters, had visited their homes, but had taken no action.

"I feel this book-burning incident is a sample of the rampant anti-Semitism in certain parts of Brooklyn," Rev. Richardson told the *Daily Worker*. "The refusal of the police to take action is a gross neglect of their responsibilities."

Rev. Richardson revealed that on

the eve of the Jewish holiday last week-end, the Protestant had wired Police Commissioner Valentine a request that he supply extra police protection to Jewish places of worship. In most cases, he said, the Commissioner appears to have complied and trouble was avoided.

Tomorrow night, in the Pelham Parkway area in the Bronx, where anti-Semitic outbreaks occurred last week, American Labor Party Councilman Michael Quill and Assemblyman Leo Isacson will address an open air demonstration. ALP councilman candidate Charles Rubinstein and George Salvatore, ALP nominee for Bronx district attorney, will also speak.

Painters in Manhattan, Bronx, Richmond to Strike

Eleven painters' locals in Manhattan, the Bronx and Richmond, authorized a general strike at simultaneous meetings held Monday night.

The 11 locals, representing a membership of 10,000, voted to authorize the

Vets Hit Beldock Slur At O'Dwyer War Record

Leaders of veterans' organizations throughout the city yesterday bitterly assailed Kings County District Attorney George J. Beldock for his remarks interpreted as a "sneer" at the Army record of Gen. O'Dwyer, Democratic-Labor Party candidate for Mayor.

Beldock, appointed by Gov. Dewey to succeed O'Dwyer as Brooklyn prosecutor, cast a slur at O'Dwyer's Army commission while announcing appointment of Col. Benjamin T. Anuskewicz as chief clerk of his office. He said Anuskewicz held "no cellophane commission in a danger-proof swivel chair assignment for political advantage."

This drew sharp criticism from veterans' leaders, typical of which came from Lt. Col. John J. Bennett, former State Attorney General and president of the American Legion Mountain Camp at Lake Tupper, N. Y. Bennett said:

"Mr. Beldock, not being a veteran, does not know that when men go into the armed forces they do as they are told and go where they are

sent. I resent bitterly the attempt of Mr. Beldock, who never served in any branch of the armed forces, to cast aspersions on one who served so honorably."

MANY OTHERS PROTEST

Others joining the protest against the remarks of Beldock, who is campaigning from his Brooklyn prosecutor's office for the Republican-Liberal Party mayoralty candidate Jonah Goldstein, were:

Nathan Kaplan, senior vice-commander of the Kings County Council of Jewish War Veterans; Harold Burge, chairman of the American Veterans Party; Jeremiah F. Cross, past state commander of the American Legion; Brig General George J. Lawrence, commander of the 1st Brigade, N. Y. State Guard.

The New York Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, representing 55,000 workers in New York City, unanimously endorsed the entire city-wide O'Dwyer ticket at a meeting in the union's auditorium, 31 W. 15th St.

Agreement Committee of District Council 9, the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, AFL, to set the date for strike.

The vote for strike was 7,271 to 4. A vote to reject the counter proposals of the employers was 7,271 with no opposing votes.

Louis Weinstein, secretary-treasurer of District Council 9, said yesterday that "the leadership of this union no longer has any alternative but to carry out the mandate of the membership."

TOOK ADVANTAGE

Weinstein said that the employers had taken gross advantage of the painters' patriotic adherence to the no-strike pledge during the war.

"Instead of exhibiting any sign of cooperation," he said, "they adopted an attitude of complete indifference for the welfare of our employees and practically dared us to do something about it."

On Sept. 5, a mass meeting of the District's membership had decided to submit the strike vote to the locals. Last Monday, the date on which the strike vote was to be taken, Michael Di Silvestro, general organizer of the union, made a final attempt to bring about a settlement. The attempt failed.

UNION'S DEMANDS

The union's demands which, Weinstein said, had met with "cold, flat rejection" at every turn, include job security (prevention of the indiscriminate firing of competent men); establishment of production standards (to prevent constant overworking of painters); vacations with pay; establishment of a health and life insurance fund and medical and hospital care; 2½ percent pay increase; and employment of veterans up to 10 percent of total crews.

The counter proposals of the employers, which were voted down unanimously, were for re-signing of the old agreement, 2½ percent wage increase and 3 percent for life insurance, sick benefits and hospitalization, with a three year contract to be reopened yearly on wages only.

Daily Worker

New York, Wednesday, September 12, 1945

Capt. Goff, Lincoln Vet, Gets Legion of Merit

Capt. Irving Goff, outstanding veteran of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, has just been awarded the Legion of Merit for "exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in Italy."

The official War Department citation reads:

"Irving Goff O-2055518, Captain (then First Lieutenant), Army of the United States, Headquarters 2677th Regiment, Office of Strategic Services, for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in Italy from 19 September, 1943, to 8 May, 1945.

"As an officer especially qualified by virtue of previous experience and training, Captain Goff recruited, trained, placed in the field and directed teams of men whose missions and assignments were of a secret and hazardous nature.

"These field missions performed in such a way and in such a superior manner that the Allied armies received exceptionally valuable aids from their action and reports, thus contributing in a material way to the successful prosecution of the



CAPT. IRVING GOFF

war. Captain Goff's initiative, untiring effort and efficiency in the handling of his assignment reflected great devotion to duty and highest credit to himself and the Army of the United States."

Captain Goff's "previous experience and training" was gained as a lieutenant in Spain's 1936-39 battle against the Axis, when he led special guerrilla missions behind enemy lines. At that time, he was under direct orders from the Spanish Republican High Command.

Back from USSR, Tells Of Relief Needs

By HELEN SIMON

The Soviet peoples will require American aid for years to come, two Russian Relief representatives said here yesterday upon their return from a stay in the Soviet Union.

David Weingard and Leo Grulow described the utter devastation and desperate need they had witnessed in countless Soviet towns and villages.

"You can spot the Leningrad and Stalingrad kids in the orphanages," Grulow told the press at Russian Relief offices, 5 Cedar St. "They are pale. They sit in corners and don't talk. Their mental rehabilitation requires not only love and friendship but adequate food, clothing, housing."

It is hard to estimate how many children are in the war orphans' homes, Grulow added—but not one of the hundred or more homes he saw was without its 10-year-old who had fought with the guerrillas, its youngsters who had seen both parents murdered.

"The Soviets have averted the scourge of wild children, like those who ran wild after the last war," Grulow said. "Through strict army

medical precautions they have also avoided any epidemic of typhoid or typhus. This is unprecedented in Russian history."

In Donbas areas 95 percent of homes, factories, mines were demolished by the Germans. In devastated regions, 85 percent of the cattle were taken away. Fields were ravaged, homes burned. In Stalingrad all hospitals were destroyed. The big cities still have acute need of the most elementary foods. The average meat ration per month would fit into an ordinary pork-and-beans can.

Grulow and Weingard came back with long lists of needed supplies—seeds and clothes and books.

No commercial credit is now available to the Soviet Union. UNRRA does not operate there. The Red Cross is on its way out. Russian Relief is its only hope, until Soviet industries can make up for six years of all-out war production to the exclusion of consumer goods.

Russian Relief, no longer in the National War Fund, is driving for \$25,000,000 in money and goods for 1946.

Cheese Removed From Ration List

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (UP).—The OPA today ordered cheese removed from the ration list, effective at midnight tonight.

The Agriculture Department abolished the 40 percent government set-aside on cheddar cheese as it was disclosed that military stocks are so large that some can be used for foreign requirements. The department also lifted restrictions on manufacture of foreign-type cheese.

House Votes for Pearl Harbor Probe

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (UP).—The House today adopted the Senate's resolution creating a joint committee to investigate the Pearl Harbor disaster.

Hear Marshall Today on Demobilization

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (UP).—Congress today asked Gen. George O. Marshall, Chief of Staff, to explain the Army side of the slow pace of demobilization. Marshall will appear before the Senate Military Affairs Committee tomorrow morning.

R.R. Unionists to Observe Paris Parley

By Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11. — Two officials of important railroad brotherhoods representing four of the major unions in that field, will attend as observers the first formal convention of the World Federation of Trade Unions in Paris late in

September.

Legislative representative Martin Miller will attend for the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, while vice-president Jonas McBride of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, will represent his own union and the Order

of Railway Conductors and the Dispatchers and Signalmen.

The two will report back to their respective bodies on the meeting.

Another unofficial delegate to the meeting will be Nick Lazarus of Local 237, AFL Hotel and Restaurant Employees, Pittsburgh, Pa.